WARRIN WAYSVILLE HA

County and City Directorn

Circuit Court convenes, spring term, first Monday n April; fall term, first Monday in October. County Court convenes second Monday in every Quarterly Court convenes second Monday in March, June, September and December.

> Mayor-William P. Coons.
> Marshal-Henry Johnson.
> Deputy Marshal [T. M. Luman.
> C. B. Warbbington. Clerk-Will. T. Payne.
> Treasurer-W. C. Saddler,
> Assessor-Jas. L. Hunt.
> Collector-M. McCardle, Collector—M. McCardle,
> Wharfmoster—M.ke Brown.
> Wood and Coal Inspector—Wm. Davis.
> Market Muster—Wm. Edmonds.
> Alms House Keeper—Wm. Mills,
> City Undertakers—Stone & Collins.

MEMBERS CITY COUNCIL. President-Robert A. Cochran First Ward-S. N. Howe, First Ward-S. N. Howe,
W. S. Bridges,
Dr. G. W. Martin.
Second Ward-J. H. Rains,
R. A. Cochran,
J. M. Stockton,
Third Ward-Dr. Jno. M. Dnke,
W. J. Ross,
Al. Cochran.
Fourth Ward-W. W. Pike,
Jas, Rice.
Geo. W. Tudor.
Fifth Ward-J. H. Hall,
P. B. Vanden,
Wm. Ireland.

MASONIC DIRECTORY. Maysville Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar—Stated Convocation, 4th Monday in each month.

M. H. Smith, Commander.

J. B. Gibson, Recorder.

Maysville Council, No. 26, Stated Communications, Tuesday after 4th Monday in March, June, September and December.

L. Stine, P. J. G. M.

L. Stine, P. J. G. M. A Billstine, Recorder. Maysville Chapter, No. 9, Stated Communications, 3d Monday in each month.

W. N. Howe, H. P.

J. B. Gibson, Socretary. Confidence Lodge, No. 52, Stated Communications, 1st Monday in each month.

W. H. Smith, W. M. J. B. Gibson, Secretary. Mason Lodge, No. 342, Stated Communications, 3d Monday in each mouth.

M. C. Russel, W. M.

J. Lloyd, Secretary. Sardis Lodge, No. 196, Stated Communications on, or after full moon, in every month. Jas. S. Bratton, W. M. Thos. Y. Dobyns, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Christian Church, Elder J. B. McGinn, Pastor, Service Lord's day at II o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer Meeting, Thursday at 7 p. m.

Presbyterian Church, (Synod) Rev. J. E. Spillman, Pastor, Services alternate Sandays at their church building on Court street, at II o'clock a. am. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

Presbyterian Church, Gen. Assembly,) Rev. J. M. McCampbell Minister, Service salternate Sabbaths at thoir church building on corner of 3d and Court streets at 10½ o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 o'clock.

Baptist Church, Dr. A. W. Chambliss, Pastor.

bath school at 9 o'clock.

Baptist Church, Dr. A. W. Chambliss, Pastor.
Service Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p.
m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock p. m.

M. B. Church, South, Rev. J. Rand, Pastor.
Services Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. and at 7 o'clock
p. m. Sunday school at 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer
meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock, p. m.

M. B. Church, North, Roy, Mr. Walch, Pastor.

M. E. Church, North, Rev. Mr. Walsh. Pastor. Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock, p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m. Church of Nativity (Episcopal) Rev. R. H. Weller, Rector. Sunday Services, at 10% o'clock, a. m. and at 7 p m. Sunday School, 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting, Friday at 7 o'clock, p. m. Catholic Church, Rev. Father Glorieux, Pastor. Services Sunday at II o'clock, a. m. Sunday School

at 2 o'clock, p. m

NEWS ITEMS.

A NEGRO boy named Jim Church, was accidentally shot in a gunsmith shop in Memphis Wednesday, and killed.

Gus. BANKS, a river pilot, was shot and kill-

ed by a woman in a store in Memphis, Wed nesday. The woman was arrested. BRIZZOLARA, who was wounded in the duel near Memphis, on Tuesday, is improving, and there are strong hopes of his recovery.

Hox Wm. Smythe, present Representative in Congress, from the Fifth Iowa District was nominated for re-election by acclamation.

THE wheat harvest in Southern Illinois is about completed, and it is pronounced the best crop for many years. Corn looks prom-

AT Galesburg, Illinois, on Tuesday, Mrs Donn, while trying to light a fire with kero-sene, was so badly burned that she died Wed-

JETER PHILLIPS, who was to have been hanged at Richmond, on Friday, for the murder of his wife, was again respited by the Governor, till July 22.

The Emperor of the French declines to grant the petition of the Bourbon Princes to be permitted to return to France.

A WIND and hail storm at McConnellsburg Pennsylvania, on Sunday, did considerable damage-unroofing a hotel and badly dam aging the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Earl of Clarendon died suddenly, diarrhea, on Saturday, at the age of seventy He was a friend of this Government. tary Fish telegraphed his regrets to Mr. Mot THE last spike in the Denver Pacific Rail-

road was driven by the Hon. John Evans, on Friday last. The spike was of solid silve presented by the citizens of Georgetown, Co'-GENERAL John B. Turchin, while experi-

menting at Chicago, Monday, with an invenhis own for moving loaded cars, was so badly injured as to make his recovery very Queen Isabella has signed the abdication o

the throne of Spain, preceding the act by a formal address of farewell. She notified the Pope of her abdication and implored his bless ing on her son. There was rioting in Cork on Sunday, but

quiet was restored and many arrests made The troubles were occasioned by a strike among the laborers in the different manufacturing establishments. Francis B. Cutting, formerly a Congress

man from New York City, died on Sunday. He is the same who figured in a difficulty with J. C Breckinridge during the debate on the Kansas Nebraska bill. HARRIS BAILEY, residing near Somerville Tennessee, poisoned himself and three chil-

dren Saturday, by giving thom bed bug poi son, thinking it whisky. The children all died. He will probably recover. A Boy named Robert Boyd snapped a pistol at another boy, Jesse Owens, in Atlanta th other day, and, it having been loaded in the mean time, he did so again in the evening,

when it went off, killing Jesse Owens. Mr. Wm. B. Walker, a brother of Hon. A Walker, the well known journalist, and a brother in-law of Dr. Warren Stone, of New He was one of Orleans, died a few days ago.

a highly respected citizen. A mass meeting was held at Montreal on Saturday night, at which Sir John Young de clared the time had now come when Canada should sever her connection with Great Britain received with lusty cheers. Others followed

A dispatch from Indianopalis says: Saturday last two little girls were found in a race, or sluice-way, near White River, who it was supposed at the time, were accidental ly drowned. Further developments by the Coroner's jury reveals the horrible fact that the two had been outraged and murdered, and the youngest was also murder ed to prevent her giving information. There was only eighteen inches of water over them when found. No arrests have been made, but when found. No arrests have been made, but the police think they are on the track of the guilty parties.

which certainly will not be disturbed, is be sides a guarantee that the government will fore said appointment. Sixth—Whether any

Portugal-The Late Revolution-Histo-

y of the Movement by the Duke de Said-The following is the text of a circular addressed by the Duke de Saldanha to the repsentatives of Portugal in foreign countries, pursue

LISBON, May 30, 1870.

The anti-constitution onal and violent conduct of the presiding Cabinet had produced a gen eral discontent and great disquietude throughout the realm. Any unforeseen circumstance, even of light importance, might produce a general conflagration the consequences of which no one could forsee, but which certainy would not be confined to a simple change of Cabinet. I had various times the honor to set before our august sovereign the inconveniences attached to the preservation of that Ministry, as well for the public interests as for existing institutions

I carried frankness to the point of telling him that a revolution was imminent if he maintained in office men so hated, and that perhaps he might not have strength to avoid the results, as he had done in 1861. I added that I was not urged by the ambition of power to give such advice to the King, seeing that I had refused eleven times during his reign and loyal support to any government which would avoid a revolution. His Majesty replied to me with his usual kindnerss, explaining the reasons why he could not follow my counsel-I abstain for the present from repeating them-but they disclosed, as always, his unshaken attachment to the country. On the morning of May 18 I again set before his Majesty the very grave situation in which the nation was placed, and the imminence of a revolution, all ready to break out, begging im to replace the Cabinet by a new one. He epeated what he had already several times told me; I then resolved to expose my life and my reputation to save the country menced by so many evils. From the palace I returned to my own house, and at three in the morning the Second regiment of lancers, the Third artillery, the Fifth chasseurs, and the First and Seventh infantry of the line approached the palace of Ajuda, while a large number of citizens occupied Fort St. George. They were in possession of it at seven in the morning. No crowds appeared in the streets of the capital. The city continued its ordinary affairs, and the inhabitants could only e disquieted by the salvoes of artillery.

The news of the change in the Ministry was verywhere received with the greatest demontrations of joy; the troops distributed among the northern provinces returned to their respective quarters. The most perfect order prevails throughout all the districts. which neld religious services to render thanks to Providence. I have the firm conviction thathave prevented the civil war which was about to arise, and contributed, once more, in the later period of my life, to the consolidation of the throne of King Don Luis, and of his dynasty, the institutions I have never eased to defend, and the national autonomy and independence which intestine strife was The cries, lamentations, prayers and impreabout to place in peril. On the night of the cations of the people, who were rushing wild 19th I went to the palace, and I had the honor and falling of walls in showers of rubbish; all to say to the King: -"Sire, your Majesty did this, together with the subterranean echo, me the great honor this morning of charging gave a somber hue to the scene of desolation. that time the environs of the palace were encambered with soldiers. At this moment they are no longer there, and I come to replace in your hands that mission, and to beg you to leign to confide it to some other person; I can assure your Majesty that the only con-Ministry my sincere support, is that the nembers of it shall not be the enemies of my friends." The King replied in the most gracious manner that he repeated what he had said to me in the morning. At the comnencement of my present circular I accused the late Cabinet of having shown itself violent and unconstitutional. My habit is not to

dition I require, in order to give the new make charges without establishing them. Although I could produce many proofs, I confine myself to the two following:-By the erms of article seventy-four of the constitutional charter the moderating power has the faculty to dissolve the Chamber when the welfare of the State requires such a step. On the 2d of April last the King opened the Parliament, and in the speech from the throne the following paragraphs are to be found:-"It is always a solemn moment that n which I assemble the legitimate representatives of the nation, and I always experience | with threats of the ostracism of any Republi renewed pleasure in saluting you while exereising one of the most important acts apper. saining to a constitutional monarch. In fulfilling the arduous but noble and elevating mission with which you are charged, you will devote to it all your solicitude, your intelligence, your efforts and your conscience, and Said a member of Congress: 'A carpet-bag I entertain the conviction that with the aid of ger receives five thousand dollars, pays in Providence you will satisfy the expectations of the country as to its honor and the glory of the Portuguese name." Eighteen days have elapsed without the slightest cause or the least motive of a nature to prove that the welfare of the country required such a step, and without the Chamber having shown the slightest symptom of opposition to the Ministry the latter ordered a dissolution. Blood flowed at various points. In the church of Machico the electors, knowing that the electoral urn was to be carried off during the night, established a guard, inviting the Miuisterial supporters to aid in that service Nothing could be more innocent, but they

were driven from the sacred edifice by gunshots; some people were killed and wounded and the temple of the Lord profaned. I could, I repeat, add many facts to demonstrate that the late Ministry deserved the characteristics by which I have described it. The summary of the programme of the new one is:-Religion, justice, morality, Throne, national independence, economy and liberty. I must finally declare that the new Cabinet will devote itself with special solicitude to the organization of the public finances; as the the most successful planters in Louisiana and first basis of their amelioration, the government will maintain, in all their integrity, the engagements contracted by its predecessors. eligiously executing the obligations of the State, and treating with the utmost straightand become an independent nation. This was forwardness all those who aid the Treasury by placing their capital in its hands. The improvement of the financial position must be realized by the means of maturely considered economic reforms, and especially by an in-

meet with no resistance in the execution of its programme. Now that you know the try, you will endeavor, by all the means in explaining both the late events and the line of your power, to enlighten on this subject, as conduct which the new Ministry proposes to well the government to which you are accredited, as the influential persons of that nation.

May God preserve you? THE DUKE SALDANHA.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE. One Hundred and Three Persons Killed —Bany Wounded and Maimed—Oaxaca. Mexico, in Ruins.

A correspondent in Oaxaca furnishes the wo Republics in Mexico with the following: The night of the 11th of May, 1870, will be ne of the remembered in Oaxaca. At half past eleven, one, or rather a repetition of nocks of earthquakes occurred causing a The movement at first was oscilating from south to north, and almost instantaneously followed by a vertical one, which was fearful to behold. The shock, or shocks, lasted about ates back two hundred years, but bears no sears that can compare with those inflicted on Wednesday night. There is no city in to be the chief of various ministries, and that the moment I was disposed to give a frank more substantially or solidly built than is Oaxaca, and there is not one house or edifice which has not suffered more or less, while many are in absolute ruins. The whole of the corredores of the convent of San Juan de Dios are down, and in their fall buried

San Francisca, inside and out, is a hear of rubbish. The palace is almost in ruins, and will require an outlay of many thousand dolars before it can be rendered fit for occupa tion again. The clock tower, which was only completed on the 5th of May, came down bod ily, passed through the roof into the halls of the Supreme Court, through the floors of these, and piled itself into the portal of the palace underneath. The whole of the arches are sprung, and many of the columns are shifted eight and ten inches on their pedestals. The cathedral, in its interior, bas suffered most everely, and the Saint perched upon the top over the center door, came down with a crash The total number of deaths known thus far s one hundred and three; the wounded and naimed it is impossible to find out. The shocks continued at intervals throughout Thursday, and at one o'clock there was quite a sharp one. The morning (Friday) there were two at about six o'clock, but very slight. There was an anxiety, a tearful apprehension of coming evil depicted upon the faces of all uring yesterday, was painful to witness. A ery slight shake would now reduce the city to a heap of ruins. Very few people remained in the houses last night, and the squares and he Llano had much the appearance of a Methodist camp meeting, except, perhaps, the assemblage was more orderly and quiet

than camp meetings sometimes are. Another account (in a letter to the Opinion National) says that about half past eleven o'-clock, on the night of the 11th of May, when nost of the inhabitants were sleeping and the city was closed in deep silence, there was heard a deafening, rumbling noise, which seemed to come from the center of the earth, ounding like the distant echo of the tempest or the roar of the angry sea. This was the precursor of the heaviest shock of earthquake within the memory of the oldest inhabitantthe city was shaken to its foundation. Soon all was confusion and terror, and there succeeded a scene which no pen can describe. It we should have another shock like this we "Here was Oaxaca." might say: On the night of the 12th we had another shock (a light one,) which caused new terrors, in conequence of which the greatest part of the onulation slept in the streets and piazas. The aspect of the town in the advanced hours of the night was imposing. The sky was of a lead color, a calm pervaded the atmosphere, and everybody was afraid of a repetition of the deplorable scene of the night of the 11th

THE Sun prints the following interesting

expose concerning the Cadetship sales: "When the Military Committee first began evestigating the Cadetship sales, the carpet ag members held a secret meeting. They esolved, if there was to be an investigation, ach investigation should begin among the eaders, who are making their thousands, and not among a few powerless members who now and then take five hundred dollars. At this meeting resolutions were prepared. They were well digested and based on absolute facts, in the possession of different members of Congress. They were to be the bombshell which was to make the leaders dodge to protect their own corrupt jobs. The leaders neard of the resolution; they were thrown into intense excitement. They shall not be 'their introduction will be the political death warrant of any man who shall stand up and offer them;' 'they shall destroy Such exclamations the Republican party.' can introducing the resolutions, squelched them. In the House they had no champion strong enough, and so the little ten-cent inestigations have been occupying the attention of the people, while the great wrongs and gigantic cases of bribery and corruption in the upper house and in the lower, and even with the head of the nation, go unpunished. A carpet-bagver to build a freedmen's school-house, and is debased from his seat in the House, while the Presedent receives ten thousand dollars from A. T. Stewart, which contribution ables him to make twenty-five thousand dollars from the sale of a house which belonged e Secretaryship. It is damnable; it is unearable. Must we submit?"

These are the resolutions prepared by room full of Southern members, and which were to have been offered to the House. In that room where Dockey, Hoge, Lash, Buck, Butler, Sheldon, Deweese, Boles, Hays, Bow-en, Cobb, Dox, Newsham and Whittemore, on the eve of expulsion. The resolutions were

WHEREAS, It is currently reported that everal offices of the United States Governent have been disposed of for a money con sideration, to the great scandal of Republica nstitutions and the detriment of the people

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs now investigating the sale of cadet ships, be and the same are hereby authorized and directed to inquire whether anything of that sort has been done either by members of Congress, in using their influence to procure appointments of members of the Executive branch or the Government in bestowing the ame, and that said committee shall especial inquire whether the President of the Un ted States did, at any time, appoint or nominate to the high office of Secretary of the l'reasury, any person who had, previously to said nomination or appointment, subscribed to a fund, to be presented in cash, or to the operty to be presented to the President, and report the same. nsideration was given by General Daniel Butterfield, United States Sub-Treasurer instrumental in raising a purse or sum of money for the President, and report the same. Whether the District Attorney for the Southcrease in the receipts. The Ministry over erd District of New York, Judge Pierrepondid or did not subscribe \$20,000, or other con which I preside possesses the public confidence, and every one recognizes the necessi-ty of a strong situation in order to triumph President, and if so, the manner in which day, just before he and his party reached the dence, and every one recognizes the necessiover the difficulties of the Treasury. The said loan was appropriated. Fifth—Whether any party appointed to a Cabinet office eve perfect calm which the country enjoys, and entributed a valuable library or other valu-

members of Congress are supplied with gas at their residences in Washington, D. C., by the Gas Company of said city, free of charge, causes which led to the events of the 19th, as well as the profession of faith of the Minis- of said members of Congress. Seventh— Whether any members of either branch of Congress are stockholders, dieectly or indirectly, through other persons, as trustees or agents, in any Pacific or other railroads, to which the Government of the United States has granted subsidies of public lands, and whose bonds have been indorsed, or either; and if so the remes of such exempts, the and if so, the names of such members, the amount of stock owned by him, or for him by others, or the proportion of land owned by him, or for him, and to report the same to this House. Eighth—Whether there is any of the family of the Secretary of State engaged by any foreign Government as attorney or counsel to whom is paid a consideration, and what consideration if any for services, and what kind of service. Whether any member of the Cabinet has a partner or late partner who has abandon the position of assistant in his office to be come an attorney in prosecuting claims be large number of deaths and the almost entire demolition of the southern part of the city. member of Congress has had employed, as clerk, in any of the Departments, any female whose relation to him have ceased to be a matter of doubt, and is paid her fees as mis-tress by the salary of her position. Eleventh a minute, and in intensity have never been equaled by anything in this State. Oaxaca J. Bowen, did or did not purchase in a bona fide sale the house of the President now oc cupied by General Sherman, for the sum of \$40,000, paying the President \$1,000 to bind the sale, and the said sale was subsequently set aside by the President, and the same property sold to A. T. Stewart and others for sixty-five thousand dollars, to be presented to General Sherman, Whether said sale and receipt of twenty-five thousand dollars profit by the President was or was not protested by Silas J. Bowen, and whether said Bowen die or did not secure for the quiet settling of said sale, and allowing the President, instead of himself, to make \$25,000, some political considerations, in the way of Government patronage, District and Post Office appointments

&c.; and,
"Resolved, That in order to investigate, make clear and report upon these questions, said Committee have full power to send for persons and papers."

Correspondance of the New York Herald The papers have all said more or less bout the very genial and ecellent man whose grave has so recently been closed-Dr. Cabarrus; he was a famed homœpathic docter, the friend of all the sovereigns who consulted him. He was the son of that handsome Mme. Tallien whose name has so often been under my pen, and one of the most humoristic geniuses of our times. A friend of mine who knew him intimately has related the following to me of his mother, and as it relates to clothes I repeat it:

Dr. Cabarrus narrated once that after the revolution of 1830 his mother came to Paris from her country house out of curiosity and as she was walking down the Boulevards on her son's arme stopped before a play bill on which was announced a new piece, "Robespierre;" the same Robespierre she so well remembered. "Oh! cried she, I must go, I should so like to see this play, and positively there is an actress who is going to play the part of your own mother, Mme Tallien. Dr. Cabarrus smiled and took tickets for the performance, but for some cause or other both reached the theatre after the piece had begun, and by a strange coincidence they entered their box just as an actor, throwing back a curtain in Robespierre's study on the stage, announced in a loud voice, "Mme Tallien!" The real Mme. Tallien cast a glance on the actress who was to imne and fainted away. Much distressed, Dr. Cabarrus carried his mother out of the box and had her driven to their hotel. He believed for days and weeks after her recovery that some superstitions notion had weakened her nerves, on hearing an unconscious actor utter her name just as she appeared in a public place of entertainment after so long a retire ment from scenes of gayety. He fancied she had some forbodeing of evil and never alluded to it. One day, however a third party being present, Mme. Tallien herself related the incident. When she had done she exclaimed, "And what a horrid fright the actress was who acted me! How badly her clothes were put on! The idea of ever cutting such a figure before Robespierre quite took my sen-

ses away, and so I fainted.' Dr. Cabarrus would often complain that the secret of true love is lost in high life. When his friends on one occasion contradicted the assertion, and in support of their argument mentioned all the duels fought by lovers, the doctor answered, "Exactly; that is what I say. To love well is such hard work that it takes four of your dandies to love the

Dress and Complexion. Rose red cannot be put in contact with the rosiest complexions without causing them to lose some of their treshness. Dark red is less objectionable for certain complexions than rose red, because, being higher than the latter, it tends to impart whiteness to them in consequence of contrast of tone. A deli cate green is, on the contrary, favorable to all fair complexions which are deficient in rose, and which may have more imparted to them without inconvenience; but it is not as favorable to complexions that are more red to Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Stewart is called to than rosy, nor to those that have a tint of brown, because the red they add to this tint will be brick hued. In the latter case a dark green will be less objectionable than a delicate green.

Yellow imparts violet to a fair skin, and in this view it is less fovorable than a delicate green. To those skins which are more yellow than orange, it imparts white, but this combination is very dull and heavy for a fair complexion. When the skin is tinted more with orange than yellow it can be made rose by neutralizing the yellow; it produces this effect upon the black-haired type, and consequently suits brunettes. Violet produces contrary effects, imparting some greenish yellow to fair complexions; it augments the yellow tint of yellow and orange skins, and the little blue there may be in a complexion it makes green. Violet, then, is one of the least favorable colors to the skin, at least when it is not sufficiently deep to whiten it by con-

trast of tone. Blue drapery imparts orange, which is suseptible of allying itself favorably to white and light flesh tints of fair complexions, which have already a more or less determined tint Whether any and what of this color. Blue is, then, suitable to most blondes, but will not suit brunettes, since the latter have already too much orange. Orange in New York, for the position he now holds, latter have already too much orange. Orange and whether said Butterfield was or was not is too brilliant to be elegant; it makes fair complexions blue, whitens those who have an orange tint, and gives a green hue to those of a yellow tint.

agency. All the presents given to him by President Grant and others he placed in her grave, and it was thought he would kill his favorite horses. He said going to Washington The Cuban Bond Lobby.

The following letters and accompanying affidavit are self-explanatory. The statement of N. B. Taylor has been submitted to the public. Its antidote will be found in what follows The statement in relation to General B: F. Butler, though somewhat startling, should, after all, surprise no one:

LETTERS FROM GENERAL PICKETT.

Once upon a time a lexicographer, or a natural historian (no matter which), defined the crab to be "a small fish, of a red color, which runs backward," whereupon a malic ous wretch said that the definition was an excellent one, except in three small partieu lars, namely: First, the crab is not a fish; second, it is not of a red color, and third, it loes not run backward!

Now, it is a very unamiable thing to spoi good story-whether a fish story or a crab story; but the painful duty devolves upon me to say that Mr. Napoleon Bonadarte Taylor's wonderful developments with regard to Cuban affairs have scarcely more foundation in fact than the philosopher's description of the aforesaid crustacean.

There are some grains of truth in it, min gled with a vast amount of fiction, besides matters which I now hear of for the first time and with regard to which I cannot express an pinion.

I say, therefore, 1st, that I never made any contract with Mr. Ruiz on behalf of Mr. Taylor or on behalf of any one else; 2d, that I never authorized or instructed Mr. Taylor to offer Cuban bonds to members of Congress nor to any other official, and 3d, that all he says about the \$30,000 cash is a fabricationpure and simple. Thus I dispose of his crab

My acquaintance with Mr. Taylor is not particularly interesting or germane to this subject, but it came about in a regular business way. He had a claim in the Treasury, upon which a speedy decision was expected. A friend of twenty years' standing introduced him to me, and I was employed by him to settle some business with his attorneys of record and to negotiate a loan for him. I did both; he paid my fees, and there those relations ended. I never knew anything as to the merits of his claim; had nothing to do with it.

When I returned from the mountains in the autumn he besieged and surrounded me about Cuban affairs. I told him, finally, to get rid of him (as the girl got rid of her im portunate lover when she married him), that, if he could bring about the accomplishment of that which he said he could do for the cause of Cuba, he should be munificently re warded, if I were put in a condition to reward him. I forbade his telling me how and through whom he was to bring about the ecognition of belligerent rights, and though of rather a gushing disposition, he never did, that I can now recall, mention the names of more than two officials in connection with the subject. Neither did he introduce the name of more than one member of Congress. distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, the initials of whose name is Benjamin Frankofty and unspotted character and unimpeachable integrity was such that I was sure | howsoever those desired revelations might be he(Taylor) was mistaken. Besides, the Cu-supposed to be calculated to advance Spanisl bans had no money.

I ought not to omit sayingthat, hearing of Senator Morton's noble efforts in behalf of Cuba, I asked Taylor if it was possible he too, expected to be paid? To which I must give Taylor the credit of saying he gave a most emphatic negative, and I record the fact as an act of justice to that Senator, whom I never saw, and between whom and myself there is no accord politically.

Now, I am not a man to rush into print without provication. Having had poverty, obscurity, insignificance, results of the "late onpleasantness," imposed upon me, I have retired life.

That I will struggle for the cause of Cuba should not surprise the few who may know that I was her earliest friend in this country I gave my services to Narcise Lopez twenty two years ago: went on a mission for him to the Ever Faithful Island; assisted in organizing the expeditions of 1849, '50 and 51; ac companied that of 1850, and commanded at the battle of Cardenas, where we defeated the Spaniards under General Lewery, May 19. I am not proposing to write my own bio graphy, but mention the foregoing so as to be able to add that in all this time I have never received a cent of Cuban money, nor

am I now prepared to accept Spanish gold. The appended affidavit of Colonel Ferry dis oses of the late Mr. N. B. Taylor as a credible witness.

I call attention to my correspondence with the Hon. John A. Bingham, and would add that being absolved by my Cuban clients from any obligations as counsellor, am ready to testify!

With regard to members of Congress, my acquaintance among them can be counted on able. Neither do I take exception to G my fingers, including those whom I knew in stigmatized as a lobbyist!

As to the newspaper, gentlemen, I do not know a half dozen of them, even by sight Never spoke to any of them, that I can recollect, about Cuban bonds. Never was in the "Row" on Fourteenth street but twice in my life, and then on purely private business. And as to Dr. Bliss and others mentioned by Taylor, never knew them by sight, even, until learning who they were when waiting on the committee.

Now, what are we to think of those who sub orn the testimony of such men as Taylor and an expelled peddler or cadetships, in order to aid them in crushing out the lives and liberties of the people of Cuba? JOHN T. PICKET.

[COPY.] City and County of Washington, District of Columbia, ss :

Before me, N. Calian, a Notacy Public for the city and county of Washington, D. C .. duly authorized to administer oaths, personally came and appeared John H. Ferry, to me known as the person he represets himself to be, who being duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that he was Captain and Assistant Quartermaster United States Vol-pateers in charge of Railroad and steamboat standards of the Presbyterian Church.

transportation at Louisville, Kentucky, du-Special Correspon dence of the Baltimore Gazette ring part of the year 1862, the whole of the year 1863, and part of the year 1864. That WASHINGTON, June 21, 1870. e knows one N. B. Taylor, who has lately been figuring in Cuban affairs. That in the year 1863 the said Taylor entered into a con- East. piracy with Capt. Samuel Black, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, and one Benson, to defraud the Government of the United States in a forage contract, Taylor and Benson being the contractors. Black and Benson were arrested by the United States WASHINGTON, June 20, 1870. authorities. Black was cashiered and impris oned by sentence court material. Benso was also imprisoned. Taylor fled to Canada thus eluding arrest by United States officers and civil authorities, an indictment having been found against him in the United States District Court for the State of Kentucky. Taylor was considered the conspirator and

> whom no confidence whatever can be placed. would not believe his statements under oath (Signed) JOHN H. FERRY, Formerly Capt. and A. Q. M. Vols. U. S. A. Subscribed and sworn to before m this 20th day of June, A. D. 1870 N. Callan, SEAL Notary Publ.

the concoctor of the entire scheme of fraud.

of the war. Taylor's character, where he is

known, is that of a swindler, and of a man in

He remained in Canada during the remainder

MR. PICKETT TO HON, JOHN A. EINGHAM. Washington, 1422 F. street, April 27th, 1870.

Hon. John A. Bingham, Chairman Judiciar

Committee, House of Representatives: "Sir-An entire month has clapsed since I was first summoned before the committee of the House of Representatives, appointed on the Judiciary, of which the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler is acting chairman, to testify touching matters committed to said committee, and not to depart without leave of said commit-

The summons was obeyed, and I have been before the committee not less than six times; amely, March 28th and 30th; April 1st and 4th, 16th and 19th, with the unvarying result of a declension on my part to testify as to matters entrusted to me in the exercise of my legitimate functions as an attorney and counsellor-at-law, which has been my profession for twenty-six years.

the precise nature of the inquiry engaging the attention of the committee; but if correct in the conjuncture that it has reference to an alleged attempt to influence, by the use of Cuan bonds, the votes of members of Congress with regard to the desired recognition of the belligerent rights of the patriots of that Isand, I beg leave here to repeat what I assured the committee of, namely: That I know absolutely nothing of any such scheme, and that I never heard even the name of more one member of Congress mentioned in connection with any such alleged corrupt transactions; nor had I, up to the time of the raising of the committee, ever spoken to him, or had him spoken to, on that or upon any other subject whatsoever.

That I have been employed by a Cuban agent in this country as counsellor is unde niable; but surely his being here in a quasi diplomatic character does not deprive him of red embattled walls from forty to fifty feet lin Butler. He said this gentleman had the right to take counsel of the friends of his phorable cause. My employment by him Congress for \$300,000 cash, and that if we being strictly within the limits of professional didn't employ him, the other side would. I business, I have persistently and respectfully replied that my opinion of General Butler's refused to disgrace the profession and dishonor myself by revealing his confidencesinterests in this country or in the oppressed Island of Cuba. I am sure that if the gentlemen of the committee were in my position they would take this view of the subject. In deed, I am far from alleging any insensibility on their part to the considerations which are

here presented. The oath of an attorney and couns law is as follows: "I do swear that I wil truly and honestly demean myself in the prac tice of an attorney and counse cording to the best of my knowledge and abil iy. So help me God.'

It is a cardinal principle of the profession "maintain inviolate the secrets entrusted to you in your professional capacity. accepted my destiny, and sought to lead a must not betray them on any pretense or any provocation whatever. To be thought capa ole of doing so would quickly end in you ruin." * * "The ing atitude, however cruel, of a client is, I repeat, no justification whatever of such unfaithfulness, on your part, to your sworn trust." [Lectures of Samuel Warren (the author, by the way, of 'Ten Thousand a Year,") of the Inner Tem ole, on the Moral, Social and Profes Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors.] Having invited the attention of the

> ous judgment, in Greeuough vs. Gaskell, seems the question of privilege was referr to the full committee on the Judiciary, and am confident General Butler was under misapprehension as to the fact when he stated that it had been decided by your commit tee I should not be permitted to plead privil ege, but should be compelled to testify My object in addressing you, sir, is to r quest that I may be released from the posi-tion of suspense in which this affair has pla-ced me. My business requires my presence elsewhere, but the subpena forbids my de-

nittee to Lord Chancellor Brougham's fam

parture without leave of the committee. I have no complaint to make of treatment eccived from the committee. The threat of imprisonment was, surely, only a bit of pleas antry. Even the many hours spent in listen upon the committee were not wholly unprofit Butler's having elicited the fact that I had been Confederate Commissioner to Mexico ancient days I am ashamed to say that I am and afterward a military officer of that Gov unacquainted with half of the delegation ernment, though it is not perfectly clear to from my own State-Kentucky. Yet, I am me what those facts have to do with the al leged attempt to bribe members of Congress with Cuban bonds.

I have the honor to be, sir, Very respectfully, JNO. T. PICKETT. HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM TO MR. PICKETT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS UNITED STATES WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1870. J Colonel J. T. Pickett:

Sir-The committee on the Judiciary havng considered your memorial, have directed me to notify you that you are not required to ttend further as a witness before the committee until you are further notified to do so and that you are at liberty to leave.

Very respectfully, JNO. A. BINGHAM, Chairman Judiciary Committee
House of Representatives:

Dropped from the Rolls,

At a meeting of the North River Presby-tery, held in Peekskill, on the 14th instant, the name of the Rev. M. R. Schermerhorn, recently pastor of the Presbyterian church in America, was erased from the roll of members The action was had from the adoption by Mr Schermerhorn of Unitarian views in respect to the nature and office of Jesus Christ and associated doctrines, denying the proper deity of Jesus Christ, the personality of the Holy Spirit and other doctrines taught by the

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STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISERS

Two Famous Buildings,

The two famous buildings-the Palace and he Great Mosque of Delhi-are both, unquestionably, worthy of the capital of the once great Mohammedan empire of the

The Mosque-of Jumna Musjid as it is called-wants the unity of design, and the simplicity and beauty of the Taj, but as a temple of worship it is far more imposing. The ground on which it reared was originally a ocky eminence, which has been scraped and eveiled on the summit, thus forming a grand atural platform for the building, and affordng space for an open square of fourteen hundred yards. This square has three great entrances, the most magnificent being towards Mecca. These entrances are approached by noble flights of stairs. On stepping upon the grand square, the sight is most imposing We tread upon slabs on which tens of thous ands of worshippers can kneel. On three ides are airy arched colonnades, with seated willions at intervals. In the centre is a arble fountain for ceremonial ablutions The Mosque itself occupies the other end

of the square, and is in length about two undred and sixty-one feet. It possesses in wonderful degree richness and beaty of colr, combined with strength and grace, and implicity and variety of form. Its general color is a deep red, from a hard red sandstone out this is relieved by pure white marble, as a the three domes on the summit: while the ninarets, one hundred and thirty-feet in neight, are variegated by black marble mingling in their shafts with the red stone, and relieved by three projecting galleries of the same pure white marble as the domes. If to all this be added the marble steps leading to the Mosque, and the marble roofs and walls seen within in subdued light-a cornice extending along the whole building, and divided into compartments two and a half feet broad, in which verses from the Koran are inscribed in black marble, the whole culminating in the gilt pinnacles which top the domes and gleam in the blue sky-then may the reader conceive the effect of all thisow fresh, bright and beautiful the Jumna Musjid is in a climate so hot, in an atmoshere so transparent, and under a sky so iue and cloudless! On entering the build-I have not been authoritatively informed of ing, which through its giant arches seems almost an open recess from the square without, is seems to me to be the very ideal of a place of social worship. There no images or pictures, or anything to catch the eye or distract the attention; on the pure and unadorned marble, harmonizing with the summer sun and sky. Here thousands meet, and Jo meet for worship, without any distinction of rank, and in any distress, at any hour and on any day; for seats rents and aristocratic pews for the rich only, are unknown. The Moulvie, when he has anything to say, asscends the simple pulpit, and addresses the assembled mass-his voice being audible at a great distance. The Jumna Musjid of Delhi is, in my opinion, incomparably better as a place of worship than the dark, sepulchred, bedizzened, chapeled, altared, pictured and tawdry image crowded churches of Rome and Rom-The Palace is a great space, enclosed by

> gh. The residence of a Mosl ecessarily be fortified, so as to afford means of defense against any sudden emeute among his subjects. It must also be large enough to accommodate not only troops, but the many wives, the members of the royal family, and the innumerable officers and dependants onnected with an Oriental court. The Palace of Delhi is three thousand feet long and eighteen hundred broad. It can afford space in its great open court for ten thousand horsemen. As to its teeming inhabitants, there were in it, when the mutiny broke out, five housands persons, including three thousand of the royal blood! The entrance gate is a nagnificent pile of building. A second gate dmits into the great interior cohrt, beyond which is the palace proper, consisting of the great hall audience, or the Diwan-i Kass, which is two hundred and eight feet long and seventy-six broad. It is all of white marble, he roof being supported by colonnades of narble pillars. In this ball the English were first presented, two centuries and a half ago, nd stood as sweet innocents before the Great Mogul-like Joseph's brethren before Phaaoh. Here the famous peacock throne once stood. It has long since disappeared, and its antold jewels have been scattered over the world since the raid and massacre of Delhi, perpetrated by Nadir Shah, in 1739. Now the Palace bears no trace of its former glory eyond these marble halls. The famous incription remains, "It there be a paradise on earth, it is here," but the only signs of paralise are the unsurpassed beauty and purity of the hall itself, and the absence from it of

hose who had made it a hell. Most beautiful is the private hall audience; all marble, with inlaid precious stones of every hue, grouped by cunning artists; most cautiful the court of the Harem, all marble also, with exquisite balconies looking down nto the once beautiful gardens on the banks of the Jumna; most beautiful too are those marble halls, where once were baths, the perfection of luxury; and no less fair that small parble mosque beside them. But, alasl the numan beings who have here lived, where are they? Various travelers and writers-from the days when the Great Mogul was the admiration and envy of every nursery in which the fascinating "Arabian Nights" had charmed our Northern ancestors, down to the time of the saintly Bishop Heber-have described this palace in its splendor and decay. Never did the imagination of a Carlyle even realize or picture the vision like character of human xistence which these halls suggest. We see hundering, laughing, cursing, murder ashing with lightening glory over the earth; visible in beautiful women or in armed men, in the pomp and circumstance of war." the glittering splendor of all that material precious jewels; -we see the embodiment of mad passion, the devil, the world, and the flesh, on the peacock throne or amidst its sur-roundings. And now, not a sound! Empty oundings. halls, vacant courts, deserted gardens; an the whole of these emperors, and shahs, and harems, and khans, and begunis, with their plots, conspiracies, ambitions, and crimes, overtaken by this emptiness and awful silence! It is a terrible nightmare in history! The contrast between the present and the past, as one wanders through this palace, is oppressive! - Good Words.

A special train with about one hundred prominent citizens of Decatur, Illinois, and towns along the Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad, arrived at St. Louis Wednes afternoon, and returned last evening. The road is completed between the two points, but will not be opened for business for a few

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THOMAS M. GREEN. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE OFFICE-COURT STREET.

The Bu'letin is consistently unfair and unjust in its criticism upon the speech of Col. R. T. JACOB, no portion of which is admitted into its columns. Col. JACOB was a Democrat before the war, and it is not too much to say that he possessed the entire confidence of that party where he was known to its members. During the war he continued a Democrat, in full accord in principle and action with the National Democratic party, rendering its candi dates a hearty support, standing fairly and squarely upon its platform, and advocating its theories at the sacrifice of his own personal liberty. After the conclusion of the war and his return from arbitrary exile Col. JACOB adhered to Democratic principles and to the Democratic organiza tion, has no sympathy with radicalism in any form and has invariably given his influence against it. The only ground for the charge of the Bulletin is that Col. JACOB was a Union man and continues to be one, has not bowed his face in the dust in penance for his Unionism, and has objected to the proscription of his comrades in arms because of their Unionism. It does not consist with the facts to say of Col. JACOB and the many gentlemen who concur with his views that they are soreheaded merely because they have not individually been the recipients of favors from the organization in Kentucky which claims to be par excellence the Democratic party. But they complain and have the right to complain that that organization was form ed into a close corporation for the express purpose of placing the State under the control of those who participated in the rebellion or sympathized with it, to the exclusion of all those Democrats who were Union men, that it engaged in a war of proscription against Union Democrats, simply and solely because of their Unionism, and set out to reward Confederates and Confederate sympathizers because of their services to the Confederate cause; that it set up tests of Democracy different from and inconsistent with those adopted by the National Democratic party. That their complaints were just and are to-day true, no Democrat who desires to tell the truth will deny, and all who are candid have long since admitted. If there were any proof needed as to the animus of the men who control the action of the party in this State it could easily be found in the columns of the Bulletin, which has been one of the most proscriptive and least candid and open of all their organs. Of the Union Democrats who have been driven from power and place in Kentucky, it will hardly be said that they are in any respect inferior to the men who occupy their places, and of Mr. JACOB in particular it is meager justice to say that he is the equal, in all the elements which obtain respect among men, of either of the Congressmen or of any of the Representatives sent from his District since the advent of the present Democratic or ganization in Kentucky into control. In his second speech he goes no farther in the objection to this policy than the Na tional Executive Committee do in their address to the Democratic party of the country. That Committee would hardly have advised the Democracy to abandon a proscriptive policy unless the party in some locality had engaged in a policy of proscription, and to no locality is the remark applicable unless it be to Kentucky. In their advice not to weaken themselves by discussions of dead issues, the address agrees precisely with the line marked out by Col. JACOB, in the speech upon which the Bulletin animadverts in a manner so unfriendly and discourteous. That this proscription has made the Radical party stronger in Kentucky by some thousands and the Democratic party weaker in proportion, will hardly be disputed, and the Democratic organs would be engaged in a more dignified, as well as in a better cause. were they to acknowledge and purge themselves of the error which is a blemish upon the escutcheon of the party, instead of assailing with unseemly vituperation respectable gentlemen who have the manliness to speak out what every one knows to be true. The time for the discontinuance of this policy is rapidly drawing nigh. Many gentlemen who were themselves Southern sympathizers have become sick of and disgusted with it. Those who persist in such a course will not merely injure

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that as far as the editor knows and believes "there is not in all Kentucky a Democratic leader of the least claim to consideration beyond the limits of a crossroad who pretends to oppose" the admission of negro testimony in the State Courts. The editor has not heard of PHISTER and WHITTA-KER or regards them as mere crossroad politicians. There are peculiar reasons why these two persons shall be the last to yield to the arguments of reason upon this question, but their time will come at last, The chances are that the laws will be modified before a great many years. But it ought to have been done several years ago. It certainly ought to have been done before the negroes were made voters and before the Radicals were enabled to say that whatever just action the Democrats may take upon the subject is influenced partly by a desire to get votes.

of the consequences.

The subject of the income tax was again before the Senate on Monday last. It will be remembered that the bill passed by the House reduced the tax to three per cent. on incomes and increased the exemption to \$2,000. This provision was stricken out by the Senate, but Mr. SHERMAN asked for a postponement of the consideration of the bill. On Monday, however, he announced that the Committee reported the previous vote of the Senate as an instruction and had accordingly left out of the bill the section providing for a continuation of the income tax, which will expire by law after the present year. The sentiment of the country is so strongly against the continuation of this tax that the House will probably accept the Senate Amendhowever, is to be enforced upon corporations and Government officials. The Senate accepted the reductions made by the urday, however, the market was depressed | Quite a number of the New York Demo-House in the tax on sugar.

IS THE NEGRO DYING OUT?

the summer months. A correspondent

ing to the State census in 1869, it had dimight be allowed to speculate on this question," says he, "I would say that, in my than 50,000. But taking the figures themselves, even at that rate, in less than fortyfour years, the entire colored population of South Carolina will have disappeared."

We presume it is settled that WM. E SED-DEN will be the Radical candidate for County Judge of Mason. He is an old citizen of the county, and is generally respected. For many years he has been an Abolitionist, but we never learned that he set any of his own negroes free, or failed to make all of the profit that could be squeezed out of them. He made up for his own failure in that respect, however, after he had no negroes of his own to lose by heartly-rejoicing over the edict setting free those of other people. MR. SEDDEN has for many years been a Magistrate in this county, and bears the repute of an honest man. He was a foc to our railroad, and will probably be opposed to all works of public improvement during the term of office for which he will be a candidate. If the Radicals wish to be considered friends of progress they had better illustrate their progressiveness by presenting candidates different in character from Mr. Wm. E. SEDDEN.

CRIMINAL LUNACY. The annual report of the Prison Associauthor recommends the appointment of a commission of eminent mental patholothis subject; to develop the principles dicated.

the Bulletin has on various occasions Committee, the thought is the same. showered upon the head of SHEP. KAND, of Lewis county. One not knowing the have supposed him to have been as important an individual as he evidently deems the party, but will themselves suffer a part his present structures are true, what were dominant in Federal affairs. his former eulogies? RAND is neither better or worse than he was before he made the somersault.

> Taking the crop reports, as a whole, there is a fine promise of an abundant wheat harvest throughout a large portion States. In some parts of Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia, owing to the alscab, of the depredations of the weevil ency of grain. There are also fears of a interest in his advancement and success. short wheat crop here and there in the But he is not our next preference as a can-Western States. But, taking the North- didate for Governor. We do not suppose west as a whole, the promise of a heavy our preference would influence a single crop is remarkably good, whilst in the vote in the Democratic Convention, unless Southern States-where the harvest is over it might be against its object, and we have North Carolina-the yield is said to be un- on the subject.

precedented. France and the price of wheat and flour in amendment was passed continuing the tax our seaboard markets has risen consider- until 1872, at the rate of two and a half ably. During the past week the orders re- per cent. Senator McCREERY voted for ceived at New York were very large. The | the abolition of the tax entirely. price went up immediately, and the amount of business done was only limited by the moderate supply of breadstuffs on hand. ed a defeat in the House of Representa-On Friday and Saturday last the price of tives. During the bebate on the funding wheat and flour again advanced, and buy- bill, Mr. HOLMAN, an Indiana Democrat. ment abolishing it altogether. The tax, ers were eager and excited-all the avail- moved that the five-twenty bonds should able lots of flour being taken up immedi- be redeemed in greenbacks, which was reately by the French exporters. On Sat- jected by a vote of 42 year to 128 nays.

France reporting a decline in the price of The Committee on Elections have re-The mortuary report of the city of Sa- wheat. Owing to the long protracted vannah, for the week ending June 8th, drought, it has now become an ascertained ed of the seat to which he was elected by shows that out of the seventy-three inter- certainty that the French wheat crop will the people of this District, and that it be ments in the Laurel Grove for April last, be far short of an average. A large defi- given to Zeigler, the defeated candidate. fifty were colored, and this overburdening ciency is also reported in the rye crop of population will very likely increase during Germany, Norway and Sweden-where rye bread forms the principal food of a large states that this is about the usual ratio of portion of the population-which will have deaths between the two classes mentioned; to be made up by the wheat crop. As the and that it is the more striking from the usual surplus of wheat for export will thus fact that the blacks comprise only about be drawn upon heavily for home uses, the three-eighths of the whole population of United States offer the only certain market Savannah, which is not far from forty thou- where an adequate supply of breadstuffs can be obtained. There has been some The ratio of mortality to population in inquiry on English account and some lots Atlanta, Ga., is almost identical with that bought up by private speculators under of Savannah. It is also a common subject the impression that the highest prices for of remark that throughout the State of wheat and flour have not yet been reached. Georgia there are not nearly so many col- Thus far, however, in England, wheat has ored children born, or, if born, that live, been doing well. On all strong, retentive as formerly. As a commentary on this soils the stand is said to be excellent. It rather discouraging fact for the race, the is only on the lighter lands it has suffered recent address of General Hagood, in greatly-as in France-from the drought. Charleston, on the decrease of the negro At the latest advices, moreover, there had population in South Carolina, shows that been fine rains, and a fair average crop in 1790 it numbered 107,000; in 1800, 146,- was expected. But, in England, every-000; in 1810, 196, 000; in 1820, 250,000; in thing depends upon the state of the weath-1830, 315,000; in 1840, 377,000; in 1850, er at time of harvest. However good the 384,000; in 1860, 402,000. According to the wheat crop may be, it is always in danger annual average, from 1840 to 1860, the pop- of serious injury from the rains that not ulation of freedmen in 1865 may be pre- unfrequently set in at the close of July, sumed to have been 421,000. But accord- which is about the time that the maturing grain is ready for the reaper. In this minished to 386,000, leaving a deficiency of country we can almost surely count upon 35,000, or average of 8,776 per annum in a continuance of fine weather during harthe State of South Carolina alone. "If I vest. With the English farmer this is far from being the case, and it is owing to this element of uncertainty that he can never opinion, the decrease has not been less know what his gains or losses may be until his wheat is gathered and housed, or is stacked out and securely thatched.

It is difficult, at this time, to say wheth er the present rise in the price of our breadstuffs will be maintained. If the serious apprehensions of a partial failure of the French wheat crop are confirmed by later advices, and if, also, as some assert, the supply of wheat from the Baltic and Black Sea ports will be much smaller than usual, we may certainly look for better turn out, however, that the assumed defieiency has been greatly exaggerated by the fears of the growers, and that whilst the demand for our breadstuffs may continue to be good, it may not be sufficient to do of permanence to existing rates.

We do not understand Col. R. T. JACOB this State at the present juncture, nor yet to propose that the Union Democrats shall unite with the Radicals. He is very party unless that party shall consent to 'honor him" for his services in the Federal army-and he does not use the word honor" in the sense of the bestowal of office, as the Bulletin pretends. It is true ation of New York for 1869 contains an that he intimates that if compelled to able essay on "Criminal Lunaey." The choose between the Radical party which does honor to the men who fought by his gists and criminal jurists to collect and party which proscribes all Union Democompare all the recorded facts bearing on crats and holds their unionism as an heresy worthy of ostracism,-in this event he will thereto appertaining; to devise some rules | elect the former. But at the same time he that would enable courts and juries to de- distinctly affirms that he will not cast his cide on criminal cases involving the ques- lot with either of these Radical parties, tion of insanity with some approach to and he acquits the National Democratic uniformity; and to suggest provisions to party of any such objectionable proscripprotect society against danger from per- | tion, which is exercised nowhere outside | to be had, at the Western Medical office, 137. Sycasons subject to insane inpulses. This is of Kentucky. The Democratic party in more street. Cincinnati, Ohio. Send stamp for cira good idea. Recent trials have disclosed every other State delights in doing honor a widespread ignorance among all classes to those of its members who distinguished of society about the characteristics and themselves by gallant acts in defense of al. Board and enursing furnished, Our. Female various grades of insanity. As insanity is the national cause. We can view the Monthly Periodical remedy acts in 24 hours. Price a plea now more frequently offered than speech of Col. JACOB in no other light ever before in cases of homicide, arson, than as an appeal to the party in Kentucky forgery, theft and nearly all kinds of felo- to abandon the policy of proscription ny, it would be a great convenience for which has marked its action since its orcourts, juries, advocates, and editors, if an ganization in 1866, and that all distinctions official and authoritative text-book were which divided men during the war shall prepared going over the ground here in- be ignored, and both ex-Confederates and Federals be permitted to stand on their own merits and fitness. Though the lan-It would be difficult to enumerate the guage chosen to convey this idea is differfulsome and ridiculous compliment which | ent from that of the National Executive

We do not entirely agree with Col. JACOB. Objectionable as the course of recipient of this absurb flattery would leaders of the party in Kentucky has been towards men occupying a truly conservative position, their proscription has not himself to be, and that he was worthy any been manifested in legislation, but merely honors in the gift of the poople. It is by in their action in nominating Conventions this sort of flimsy puffing that our neigh- and in the selection of officers. We are bor engratiates itself into the favor of many not able to regard the impolicy of this who would be great, but actually very individual malevolence and white-washing small men. The deceitful vail has been of the Confederate cause as at all equal in and thrown aside, however, and the Bulletin wickedness to the great national wrongs has suddenly discovered that RAND was perpetrated and still sought to be perpenever anything but a nuisance in the ranks trated by the Radicals. We can much of the Democratic party. This is explain- more easily forgive the small and coned by the fact, that the individual in ques- temptible malice which vents itself upon tion has gone over to the Radicals, and no our friends in Conventions, than that in longer blows the Bulletin's trumpet in famous warfare upon our system of gov-Lewis. We do not mean to say that our ernment and upon liberty itself which has neighbor is now unjust to the man, but if marked every onward step of the party now

> The Maysville Eagle says that Hon. Thos. C. McCreery peremptorily refused to be a candidate for Governor, and that paper announces John Young Brown as its next pref-

erence.—Louisville Courier-Journal. The article in question was from the Henderson News, but through carelessness the proper credit was not given. We of the grain-growing region of the United know nothing about Senator McCreery having refused to be a candidate for Governor, and should be very sorry to believe most daily rains of the past three weeks, the positive statement of the News. Our there are serious complaints of rust and personal relations with Mr. Brown are very kindly, and we have a high appreciand of abundance of straw, with a deficiation of his talents, and take a friendly and especially Southern Virginia and not cared to give expression to our wishes

At the same time, an exceeding active | On Friday the Senate reconsidered its lemand for breadstuffs has set in from action abolishing the income tax. An

On Friday the Greenback party sustain in consequence of later telegrams from crats voted against the proposition.

commended that JOHN M. RICE be depriv-

MARRIED.

BOWEN-ROSE.-At Aberdeen, on June 23rd, 870, by Esquire Beasley, Mr. Lewis Bowen to Miss Alberta Rose, both of Fleming county, Ky. LINVELL-MITCHELL. On the same day, by the same, Mr. John N. Linvell, to Miss Lucretia Mitchell, of Bracken county, Ky.

OLDHAM.—In this city, on Wednesday after-tion, at 15 minutes to 3 o'clock, ALMIRA R., only laughter of G. W. and Belle Ollham, aged 3 years, month and 5 days

And a lamb of His dear fold.

Far beyond the rolling river, Where bright angels are, The dearest of our heart has gone, -ALLIE, And shines a radiant star.

She wears a spotless robe of white,

And a shining crown of gold, For she is with our Savior now

She withered like the bright wild flower 'Neath the burning noontide's ray, To bloom again in heaven above, Amid eternal day.

McCANN.—On the 25th inst., at the residence her Uncle, Judge James H. Baker, Econville, o., Jennie Rice McCann, daughter of the late B. McCann, of Fayette county. CLEAVELAND.—In Augusta, Bracken county. Ky., on the morning of the 27th inst., Mrs. Laura Dieaveland, wife of Francis L. Cleaveland, Esq., and daughter of the late Hon. Jas. Harian.

WITHERSPOON.— Near Lawrenceburg, Ky., on the 22d inst., after a painful and protracted illness, Mrs. Emma Witherspoon, wife of N. Halley Witherspoon, and daughter of Dr. W. A. Smith, of Scott county, Ky.

OBITUARY.

[From the Nevada City, Mo., Times, June 24.] On Sunday evening last, our citizens were startl ed and shocked by the sad intelligence of the sudden death of WM. E. BRADFORD, Esq., of our city. by accidental drowning, in the Osage river, near

His body was soon recovered, but life was extinct. His body was brought to the Nevada House, where it remained until late vesterday afternoon, when it was consigned to the grave, followed by a large ncourse of citizens. The members of the bar me yesterday morning, and passed resolutions in respect to the memory of the deceased, and rendered the last sad obsequies of preparing the body for the

It seems from what we can learn that he sought to swim across the river, to get a boat, to take his wife a boat riding, when swimming was seized with eramp, and soon sank to rise no more, save as a prices and an active demand. It may yet corpse, in the presence of his agonized wife, who was powerless to aid or save.

WM. E. Bradford was possessed of a high order of talents, and was gifted with splendid capabilities. As a Lawyer, he shone conspicuous at the bar and was eminently successful in his profession, and he was thoroughly posted, and could seize at a to be good, it may not be sufficient to do glance all the prominent points and various shades more than to give steadinees and some sort of the case before him without hesitation. He was an earnest, zealous advocate, and left no stone unturned to do his clients full justice, and many a one has felt his cause was safe when WM. BRADFORD interested himself in his behalf. The warm genial to urge the formation of a new party in qualities of head and heart at the same time with a manner at once engaging and prepossessing he interested the feelings and secured the friendship of many upon slight acquaintance, and a few minutes shall unite with the Radicals. He is very conversation betrayed to any common observer that far from saying, as the Bulletin represents his was more than ordinary intellect. His loss him, that he will leave the Democratic will be felt and regretted by many who knew him. and a gap has been left at the bar of our Circuit that cannot be well replaced or refilled.

Of his history previous to coming here we have but little data, save he was a native of Ohio and his parents resides in Cincinnati, Ohio. To them and his young bereaved wife in her sudden bereavement, snate hed so sudden from bliss and joy, we can but offer our warmest expressions of sympathy and condolence which sound too cold in the ear of stricken grief, but we would to the perennial spring, bubbling out with pure water of mercy at side in the Union ranks, and the Radical the foot of the cross, in whose limpid waves, the sweet balm of Gilead may be found to sooth and lull all the pains of human grief and anguish. Peace be to his soul and rest to his ashes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LOSS OF MANHOOD or Impotence, resulting from the follies of youth or other curses, young, middle aged or even old men, permanently restored cular. Female disorders speedily cured. Medicine by mail. Recent cases of Private disease cured in three days. No charge until cured. All confidenti-

HOW TO LOOK YOUNG--SIXTEEN. Don't paint or use vile Hair Restorers, but simply apply Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and use Lyon's Kathairon upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion pearly, soft and natural, and you can't tell what pearly, soft and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freekles, tan, sallowness, ringmarks, moth patches, ect.; and in place of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add these effects to a splendid head of hair produced by the Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in the way of adornment. Brothers will have no spinster sisters when these articles are around.

Health's Best Defence. "The weak eateth herbs," says St. Paul, so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicinal plants was appreciated. In the Old Testament otanical remedies are repeatedly recommended, but in no passage of sarred history is man recommended to swallow calomel, or blue pill, or a other mineral preparation. The sick were direct to eat herbs to strengthen them, to purify them, heal them, to restore them. In that day the art making vegetable extracts was unknown. Therbal medicines were mere infusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the san tary essences of tonic, aperient and antibilional parts of the property of the same It was reserved for a later age to unite the sar tary essences of tonic, aperient and antibilio roots, barks, and plants, with an active stimular and thus secure their rapid diffusion through the bilisted or disordered system. The crownit riumph of this effective mode of concentrating an applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables we achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stoma Bitters. Never hefore had a perfectly pure ale holic stimulant been combined with the expression of the finest species of the vegetable kindem. Never yet, though eighteen years has elapted since its introduction, has this great restorating been equalled. It is taken at all seasons, in a climes, as the most potent safeguard against epimes. been equalled. It is taken at all seasons, in a climes, as the most potent safeguard against epi demics, as a protection against all unhealthy exhal ations that produce debility or beget disease; as remedy for intermittent and other malarious fevers as an appetizer; as a sovere.gn cure for dyspepsia as a general tonic and invigorant; as a gentle painless aperient; as a blood depurent; as a nervine as a cure for for bilious affections; as a harmles anodyne; and as the best defense of health under un favorable circumstances, such as sedentary pur suits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardship privation and exposure, julylwlm.

An Awful Pes tilence. With the season of fruits comes the dangers of that frightful pestilence—Cholera. What untold and indescribable misery it has brought into thousands of households in our land every year for generations past. A specific and certain preventive as well as speedy and absolute cure for this awful disease is the Great Household Remedy, now known all over the world as Mishler's Herb Bitters. It will positively fortify the system against the attacks of the Asiatic Cholera. Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhosa, Summer Complaint, Dysentery Cholie, Painters' Cholie, &c. D. H. Bissell, M. D. Physician-in-Chief of the U. S. Hospital Ship "Falcon," highly recommends it for Cholera, and has used it with marvellous success in such cases. It acts like an angel of mercy in every instance. Sold by all druggist and dealers. Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Proprietors, Lancaster, Pa. july!twawlm

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A Lecture on the natural treatment, and Radical ure of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, In-oluntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c., by tobt. J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the "Greenbook," &c.

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Well-Placed Love.

Essays for Young Men, on the happiness of well-placed affection, in early life, and the propriety of early Marriage, as a protection against the fearful abuses and social evils of the day. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECAIL NOTICES.

Beware of Tooth Poisons Vended under the name of Dentrifices. Adopt and adhere to the only preparation that really preserves the teeth and hardens the gume, fragrant SOZODONY, Its effects on decaying teeth are marrellous. "SPALBING'S GLUR" mends Crockery, Wooden

New Advertisements.

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FACTORY, No. 33 Market Street, Maysville Ky. JOHN ZECH,

Has now on hand, and turning cut every day, all descriptions of FINE SADDLES AND HAR-NESS, which he is prepared to sell low as any first class manufactu er in the western country. He uses none but the best material, and employs none but the most skillful hands. Will fill any order for any kind of work on short notice.

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Spurgin's Spring Seat Saddles Always on hand and made to order,

I am owner of the Patent Right for this Superio adulation and can warrant every one made at my Establishment.

All persons desiring Fine Carriage and Buggy Harness, made in the latest city style, are invited o call and examine my stock or leave their orders, Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

june2Swly JOHN ZECH.

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HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID FOR WHEAT, RYE, OATS, and BARLEY

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COMMISSIONERS NOTICE. WIGLIAM L. SUDDUTH, Trustee.) WILLIAM L. SUDDUTH, &c.

WILLIAM L. SUDDUTH, ac.

All persons having claims against the estate of William L. Sudduth are required to produce the ame properly proven to the undersigned special Commissioners of the Bath Circuit Court, at the office of the Montgomery County Court, from the 12th day of July to the 23d day of July. 1870, and at my office in Owingsville, ky., from the 25th day of July to the 9th day of August, 1869.

ROBERT COULTHARD.

June 11th 1870 Commissioner. June 11th, 1870.

WANTED.

Everybody to know that I keep Louisville cement, I tica and Springfield lime, plaster Paris and land plaster. Having been a practical workman in these articles for thirty years, I can advise purchasers as to their use. Will at any time make estimates of the quantity of brick, cement, &c., required for cistern building, and furnish same to my customers.

D. A. RICHARDSON, june22w3m

D. A. RICHARDSON, No. 17, Market, street.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS. All Persons are hereby notified that from and after this date, I will hold them responsible to the full extent of the law, for trespassing in any way upon my land in Mason County. This June 15th, ELIZABETH SISSON.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS

The annual election for Teachers of the Public Schools of Maysville, will take place ON MON-DAY, JULY, 11th, 1870. One male principle and two female assistants are required for each of the district schools, one male principal and one male assistant for the intermediate school.

Applicants will address

G. W. MARTIN.

President of School Board. WANTED TO PURCHASE

WHEAT.

M.D. BARLEY

and RYE,

For which the highest market price will be paid in

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RICHESON & BRODRICK. June2ltw&wlm

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. OFFICE MAYS. & LEX. B. R., NOR. DIV. }
MAYSVILLE, KY., June 1, 1870. }
The THRITEENTH CALL of 5 per cent. on all orivate subscription of stock is now due. Please call the office and pay the same.
By order of the Board of Directors.
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[Chancellor Kent.]

[Chancellor Kent.]

[Chancellor Kent.]

[Aborers.]

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Mass. Soldby all Booksellers. junelStwæwlm A DMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Administration on the Estate of my son, Richard C. Administration on the Estate of my son, Richard C. Bierbower, deceased, having been granted to me, I have appointed Barbour & Cochran my agents, and they are hereby authorized to collect all the debts due to said estate. Persons indebted to the Estate are requested to call on them and pay their notes and accounts. Those having claims against the Estate will present them properly proven, to said Barbour & Cochran.

The stock of new and second-hand

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., are offered for sale at the old stand, where my son Frank Bierbower is authorized to sell them for eash or on short credit for notes with good security. LUCETTA BIERBOWER, Maysville, June 1, 1870.

DRICES REDUCED. Maysville Dye House,

JOSEPH F. BRENNER,

dyer and scourer in sink and woolen goods, dresses, shawls, ribbons, coats, pantaloons, &c., at prices reduced to the lowest rates,
Also, carpets and blankets cleaned, at the old tand on Front street, two doors below the Hill onse.

Educotional.

MAYSVILLE

SEMINARY.

The next session of the MAYSVILLE SEMIN MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870.

TERMS-Tuition, per annum...... For further particulars apply to july13twawly H. R. BLAISDELL Principal New Advertisements.

LARGEST, BEST, CHEAPEST ENTERPRISE, INDUSTRY, TACT,

Liberality, and the Best Talent, have for ove twenty years been freely used upon

Moore's Rural New Yorker, ACCIDENTAL LOSSES, And as a result it is now, pre-eminently, the large best and Cheapest ILLUSTFATED RURAL, LITARY AND FAMILY WEEKLY in the World. Ten thousands of wide-awake People, all over the C tinent, take and admire the Rusal for its supe Ability Value, Illustrations, Style, &c.

THE PRESS AND PEOPLE PRAISE IT For example, an Exchange says: "The Rubal is the most Elegantly Printed, Ably Edited, Widely Circulated and Heartily Welcomed Paper, as a whole, Ec Vol. XXII, begins July 2. Try it! Only \$1.50 per volume of 25 numbers, or \$3 per year, Less to clubs. Subscribe Now. Address D. D. T. MOORE, 1 Park Row, New York

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Inventors who wish to take out letters of patent re advised to counsel with MUNN & CO., editors f the Scientific American, who have prosecuted laims before the Patent Office for over Twenty

OCTS will pay for the New York WERKLY DOL-LAR SUN from now to January I. IST. ONE DOLL A R will pay for the SEMI-WEEKLY do. do. 50 cents a month pays for THE DAILY SUN. Address, I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, New York

Newspaper

Advertising.

A Book of 125 closely printed pages, lately issued, contains a list of the best American Advertising mediums, giving the names, circulations, and full particulars concerning the leading Daily and Week, by Political and Family Newspapers, together with all those having large circulations, published in the interest of Religion, Agriculture, Literature, &c. Every Advertiser, and every person who contemplates becoming such, will find this book of great value. Mailed free to any address on receipt of fifteen cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, No. 49 Park Row, New York.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) Leader, in its issue of May 29, 1870, says: "The firm of G. P. Rowell & Co., which issues this interesting and valuable book, is The Pittsburg (Pa.) Leader, in its issue of May 29, IS70, says; "The firm of G. P. Rowell & Co., which issues this interesting and valuable book, is the largest and best Advertising Agency in the United States, and we can cheerfully recommend it to the attention of those who desire to advertise their business scientifically and systematically in such a way; that is, so to secure the largest amount of publicity for the least expenditure of money."

YES! IT IS TRUE! That the Best Moners—the Best Reapers—the Best Self-Rakers to be found in the world are the Original and Reliable Double-motion ETNA MACHINES, made by the ETNA MANUFACTURING CO., of Salem, Ohio. Send for Pamphlet containing rationlars.

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AGENTS WANTE D in every city, town and village for the largest and most successful Dollar House in the country—ONLY ONE endorsed by the leading Papers and Express Co.'s of the United States. Our goods give universal satisfaction our premiums to Agents cannot be excelled, and our checks are 'free. Having two houses—Boston and Chicago—our facilities are usequalled, and our business exceeds in amount all other concerns in this trade combined.

EFSEND FOR CIRCULARS and FREE CLUB to S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,

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AVOID QUACKS. A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers.
Address, J. A. REEVES, 78 Nassau st., N. Y.

MOUSTACHES forced to grow in six weeks. Recipe sent for 50 ets. Address II. RICHARDS, Box 3986, New York P. O. Ehma, Glass and Guerns var-

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TUST RECEIVED.

DECLINE IN GOLD

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW AND SPLENDID

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BOTH WHITE and GOLD BAND, SOME OF THE MOST ELEGANT

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ever brought to this market, <lso, some of the

Castors and Silver-Plated Ware ever before received. An end less variety of

GLASSWARE, WINDOW GLASS. LOOKING GLASSES, LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS,

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We take this method of informing the business community at large, and our immediate customer n particular, that we have determined to cut o he general Grocery department of our trade, an ereafter confine ourselves exclusively to the pur-hase and sale of hase and sale of

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Which is the certain, and positive result, sooner or later from a defective due. All smoke and fire flues are in a measure defective, and especially so when piping for stoves come in close proximity to wood. They are dangerous and unreliable, either with or without Crocks, as the numerous fires occurring where they are used as a means of safety amply prove. These crocks necessarily contract and expand, being the effect of the change of temperature from heat to cold, causing them to crack, thereby rendering them most insecure when you suppose you have the greatest safety. The great majority of the conflagrations in this country originate from some defection in the flue when pipes are used as conductors of heat and snoke, and it will continue to be so, until the crocks are dispensed with and something more reliable and durable is substituted. This defect and uncertainty is at once removed and security made available when it is desired, by

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PATENT

FIRE PROOF JACKET!

Which has been examined, proved, and highly and urgently recommended. Germantown, Bracken co.. Ky., September 10th, 1868.

We, the Committee, appointed to examine and report upon the great security given to property and life, by the introduction of J. E. HARRIS FIRE PROOF JACKET, would respectfully and urgently recommend it to the consideration of the Directory of the Mason and Bracken Agricultural Association, as eminently deserving their approval, by an appropriate premium,

Premium Awarded.

Having obtained of the United States letters pat? ent for a Safety Jacket, which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the position and purpose for which it is intended. It is a sare protection from accidents by fire originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be placed in closs proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steamboats, railroad cars; &c., wherever pipes, as conductors, are made dangerons by being overheated, and security desired, I will sell, on application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention; also, territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either by State or county. Orders solicited and security warranted. Apply, giving the size of pipe used in the Flue. to

Som Mill.

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DEALERS IN & MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS

Building Lumber.

PAILING. FENCING PLANK,

Pine, Poplar, Walnut and Oak

ALWAYS AT HAND ATOUR LUMBER YARD Steamboat landing, Fifth Ward.

Having just relitted our mill with the latest im-goved machinery, we are prepared to furnish bill th, size or material, without PROCTOR & MATHEWS.

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Stationaen. SPRING TRADE 1870. 1870.

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They administer Nitrous-Oxide Gas and Chloro-orm for painless extracting of teeth, and other argical operations pertaining to Dentistry. maylitwly noviltw

A.F. WOOD,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The census shows the population of Augusta, Bracken county, to be 961, of whom 226 are voters.

Messrs. Hord, Winn & Co., shipped on Wednesday last, 175 hhds of sides for the eastern Market.

Mr. M. R. Burgess, sold to Mrs. E. J. Wroten, on Monday, the old Wormald property, Fourth street below Limestone, for \$2,600

The City Council this morning lifted and paid off one of the old Railroad Bonds for \$1,-000. They are reducing the debt as fast as

Bowling Green has a population of 5,700, exclusive of a suburban population estimated at 1,200. The census takers have found five citizens over a hundred years old. Mr. T. F. Marshall, of Bracken, sold his

pair of fine trotting mares week before last for \$1,400. It is said they were the best and the fastest double team in Kentucky. The Democrats of Trimble county have determined to make no nominations for the Au-

gust election. There are a number of candi-Lexington has 1,999 white males and 1,941 negro males over 21 years of age. The taxable property of the city is given at \$5,039,234.

Henry Rudy sold the saw mill property, at the west end of Second street, to Mr. J. F Barbour for \$800, and within a few days Mr. Barbour turned the same over to other parties for \$1,600.

The locomotive progresses towards the depot very slowly. Yesterday morning when we saw it the concern had barely passed the corner of Third street. The work of moving it has been one of great difficulty.

There was a severe storm in Cincinnati on Wednesday, the rain falling in torrents and ddeluging the streets and cellars with water, In half an hour two inches of water fell, the heaviest fall of rain in the same space of time since 1841.

We were treated to a most refreshing shower on last evening, cooling the atmosphere, laying the dust, and of vast service to vegetation of all descriptions. In the good done to the corn crop the rain was worth thousands of dollars to the county.

Cincinnati Markets.-We direct attention to our quotations of the Cincinnati markets. Bagging is higher; Cotton is lower, with a very dull trade; Cheese is lower; Eggs lower; Flour higher; Corn lower; Barley and Rye higher; and Oats stationary.

The gay and festive Colonel C. J. True, has been removed from the position of Consul to St. Thomas. There will be great grief thereat among the Radicals of this District, with whom he was a particular favorite. He had served them on more than one occasion, the most notable being his deposition in the case of McKee vs. Young.

The Georgetown Times confirms the statement of the Courier-Journal as to the recording of a mortggae for \$1,000,000 to aid in building a road from Frankfort to Paris. As the stamps on the mortgage cost \$1,000, it is and the old commercial intimacy between presumed the Company is in earnest.

Drowned.-Fredrick Bierly, a little boy ten years old, was drowned in the river about a mile above Aberdeen, on Saturday. He was bathing at the time, and could not swim. He was on a board, from which he fell in water hevond his depth. Parents cannot be too careful of their children in this matter.

The Pic-Nic .- The Fire Companies and the society of St. Patrick paraded the streets on vesterday, and then marched to Key's woods Charles G. Cady then read the Declaration of Independence. The day passed off pleasantly with music, dancing, and base ball. Candidates were on the ground, and a little demoralization necessarily accompanied their presence. There was one fight, but nobody

There were heavy rains in the city and county on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. On Sunday, 20th inst., the rain fell in the neighborhood of Washington to such an extent as to render the ground un-6t for plowing. The farmers have had a great deal more than is needed by the corn just at this time, and they are apprehensive that the wheat will be damaged by it. Much of the wheat is yet uncut, and much that has been cut is still exposed to the weather.

The New York Tribune arrives at this conclusion about the wheat crop of 1870: The average per acre the country over will not be much, if at all, over twelve bushels. As to figures, nothing can now be known, as the American price hangs on the English demand and that depends on the English harvest and on the crop in Hungary, in Russia, and Tarkey. This much, however, can now be said, that farmers are likely to get as much for their wheat this year as they did last, and they will probably see an advance of from 25 to 50 cents a bushels during some part of the

Miscegenation .- A buck negro and a white woman went to Aberdeen to be married on Saturday evening. The woman claimed to have some negro blood in her, and perhaps she had in a certain sense, but it wasn't "visible" and the Squire refused to perform the ceremony. The disconsolate pair returned in dejection to Maysville. The respectable negroes of the town ought to refuse to associate with that darkey. A negro low enough to marry a white woman has reached the lowest depths of debasement and should be shunned by all of his race who wish to pre serve a good name. On the way back two negroes had a fisticuff on the ferry-boat, the prize to obtain definite information in regard result of a dispute as to who should pay the ferriage of the miscegenationists.

Amusement. Instruction and Adornment -Webster's New Unabridged Dictionary is cer tainly a proud monument to the literary and analytical ability and industry of the country, and in this respect its compilers and publishers deserve double commendation. When we speak of it as a Dictionary alone, we hardly the blood, liver diseases, &c. do justice to that immense affluence of topics, and fullness of definition that makes it "the poor man's library" of amusement, instruction and adornment. Solid as philosophy, exact as mathematics, and exhaustive. in brief, as a series of abridged treatises on every subject, it is at the same time as pleasthe advantage that it is all made up of facts. We remember nothing in the world of letters that has made such a sensation in its way as this valuable work .- New York Mercantile

Columbus and Maysville Railroad .- In answer to the inquiry of a correspondent as to the cause of the abandonment of the project to build a railway from Columbus to Maysville, the Hillsboro News gives the following

"It was well understood at the time the sur vey for the road commenced that the main reliance of its friends for its completion was based upon the implied promise of the Pennsylvania Central to lay the irom and furnish the following stock if the people along the ine would construct the road bed. Mr. Jewett, the representative of that road in Onio. wrote letters which were published, stating that the Pennsylvania Central wanted a Railroad connection through Southern Ohio with the Kentucky system of Railroads, via Maysville and Lexington and that that Company would aid in the construction of any lin which would give it the desired connection, by the best and most practicable route.

On the strength of these assurances, ou tizens, and the people all along the Columbus and Maysville road, subscribed funds for the preliminary survey and pushed it to completion last winter. After the Engineer made his report, showing a cheap and favorable line, Mr. Jewett, at a meeting in Cincinnati, promised some of our citizens that the Pennsylvania Central would send an engineer over the route to examine it, and report to that Company on its merits. For some reason this promise has never been redeemed. dates for the various offices, and the fight will and all efforts of the friends of the road, to obtain Mr. Jewett or the officers of the Pennsylvania Central have completely failed. It is conjectured, however, that the reason for this apparent change of policy on the part of that Company, is to be found in its lease of The imports during the year were valued at the L. Miami Railroad, for 99 years, which was effected soon after Mr. Jewett's promise that an Engineer should be sent over the Coambus and Maysville line to examine it. After having shortened its line through Ohio to Cincinnati, by the Wilmington and Zanesville road and the lease of the Little Miami. the Pennsylvania Central seems suddenly to have lost all its professed desire for a north and south line to Maysville, and has left our Columbus and Maysville line "out in the

> From Frankfort to Paris.-There has been ther Kentucky counties a mortgage of the ouisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad to George L. Douglass, of this city, to secure the redemption of bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000, which the company proposes to sue for the purpose of constructing a branch oad from Frankfort, probably through Scott county, to Paris. A meeting was held in Georgetown last Saturday, and several genclemen were commissioned to open a Correspondence with the President of the company with a view to further information on the sub

cold." This is the best answer we can give to

become of that enterprise."

It is to be hoped that the overture of the company is made in good faith towards the coute indicated. It would give the road a aluable connection with the Maysville road at Paris, and leave but a small gap in the nevitable through connection between this eity and the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, at the mouth of Big Sandy The C. and O. Company wants an entirely new and direct connection with Lousville which it would be wise in the L., L. and C road forestall. But, waiving the possible completion of the Maysville and Big Sandy ink by the assistance of the Chesapeake and Ohio, there can be no question that through trains from Louisville to Maysville, via George road. It would tap the central hive of Kentucky's wealth, industry and enterprise. The mules, and whisky, and corn, and hemp and tobacco of the noble counties of Scott. Bourbon, Nicholas, Fleming and Mason would swell the freights of the company,

tral road, would be speedily resumed. The city of I ouisville and the county of ourbon are deeply interested in this project, and its success is all that Georgetown can de pend on for Railroad communication with not a rational probability that the Cincinnati and Southern road will ever be anything but continuation of the Kentucky Central. It s far more probable that the completion of a thirty-mile branch from Frankfort to Paris at the present time will make that the route of the great throng to east and west through trains that are destined to pass daily, and within a few years at furthest, between Lou-

sville and the Chesapeake ports .- Louisville Courier-Journal. We join in the hope of the Louisville Cour er-Journal that the movement referred to is made in good faith. The Representatives of the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati Railroad Company in Frankfort last winter declared their purpose to build the road from Frankfort through Georgetown to Paris and obtained the necessary legislation to enable them to do so. The movement indicated would, therefore, be but the carrying out of their avowed intentions. The road if built would be of an immense advantage to Louisville as not only the trade of Scott, Bourbon, and Nicholas, but also much of that of Mason and Fleming would go to Louisville. By con structing the short line from Hobbs' Depot through Shelbyville to Frankfort and Paris, the last place would be but five miles further from Louisville than from Cincinnati, and this would be more than counterbalanced by the expense of carriage from the depot in Covington to Cincinnati. There would be less than thirty miles of road to construct to fill the gap between Frankfort and Paris. and the \$1,000,000 for which the mortgage is reported to have been made would pay for it. With such security there is hardly a doubt but that the necessary funds can be easily raised, and, with the known energy possessed by the gentlemen who control the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati Railroad, it could be completed in a comparatively short space of time. On the advantages that

Koskoo.-This medicine is rapidly gaining the confidence of the people, and the numerous testimonials of its virtue, given by practitioners of medicine, leaves no doubt that it is a safe and reliable remedy for impurity of

would ensue to Maysville we need not dwell

further than to say that it would give us a

through route to the South by the admirable

system of Railroads which finds its Northern

terminus in Louisville, and by way of that

city also a connection with the entire North-

west. We hazard nothing in saying that the

stock of the Maysville and Lexington Rail-

road will return a handsome dividend in case

our hopes in reference to the connection with

Louisville shall not be disappointed. It will

devolve upon those in charge of that enter-

to this project and to render it all the encour-

agement in their power.

The last Medical Journal contains an article from Professor R. S. Newton, M. D., President of the E Medical College, City of New York, that speaks in high terms of its | the thigh bone. curative properties, and gives a special recommendation of Koskoo to the practitioners ant reading as the latest work of fiction, with anstance where such medicine have been officially endorsed by the Faculty of any of the medical colleges, and reflects great credit n the skill of Dr. Lawrence, its compounder, nd also puts "Kuskoo" in the van of all ther medicines of the present day.

[From the Louisville Commercial.] Death of General Zollicoffer-Cirumstances Attending It-Statement of a Prominen Actor in the Affair.

The fanciful story about the young sollier who went crazy out of remorse for havng killed Gen. Zollicoffer, when he might have captured him, has revived interest in the circumstances attending the death of that distinguished gentleman. As the name of Gen. Fry, now Internal Revenue Supervior of Kentucky, who was at the battle of Mill Springs, or Fishing Creek, where Gen. Zollicoffer was killed, in command of the Fourth regiment Kentucky infantry, has een prominently connected with this affair e took occasion to call upon him during a visit he made to the city a few days ago, and get from him the facts in relation to it. Gen-Fry, who is one of the most modest and unssuming gentlemen in the world, has no disposition to claim any merit for the part he played in a casualty of the war in which he was merely discharging his duty. It was with some difficulty that we induced him to enter upon the subject at all, knowing as he did that we wanted to publish his statement but we finally prevailed on him to gratify us and our readers. All who know General Fry will accept his statement as conclusive of whatever he gives as within his personal knowledge. His account of the occurence is s follows, word for word, as we are able to eproduce what he said:

"Just before this occurence took place, I vas on the extreme right of my regiment, the Fourth Kentucky infantry, on horseback, near the fence on the north side of the old Logan field, just in the edge of the woods. It will be recollected by those who were present, that once or twice during the battle the fire ceased for a short time. During one of the intervals, I turned round and rode toward the road which ran parallel with the fence, approaching it at right angles. Just before reaching the road, I saw an officer on horseback, slowly riding down toward me from the lirection of the Confederate lines. His uniorm being entirely concealed by a white the good looking fellow who starts for the gum overcoat, and there being nothing by prizes, soon discovers what Madame de Girwhich I could distinguish him as a Confed- ardin calls le malheur d'etre beau. He is ate, I of course came to the conclusion that he was a Federal officer.

our correspondent's inquiry as to what has This conviction was for awhile strengthen ed by his near approach to the Federal lines, and also by the manner in which he approached me. I do not see how he could have been deceived as to whether I was a Federal or Confederate officer, for I had on nothing to conceal my uniform.

He reached the spot at which I entered the oad just as I did, our horses' heads coming very near together. I turned my horse little to the right, so that we sat side by side being so near to each other that our knees ouched. I did not at that moment see any Confederate soldiers near us, which was an additional reason for believing that he was a Federal officer. It is proper here to state that there were a number of Federal officers n our army, who arrived during and after the battle, whom I had never seen, and I supposed that one of them had been sent to the front to ascertain the condition of affairs, and was returning.

As we met he said to me, "We must not noot our own men." To which I replied. "I would not, of course, do so intentionally. He then pointed over to our left, toward me men standing in the woods, but whom town and Paris, would add immensely to some men standing in the woods, but whom the business and the value of the L. L. and I could not see from my then position, and said, "Those are our men." I immediately turned my horse and rode off down the road toward the right of my regiment; and, after moving some fifteen or twenty paces, I stopped, turning about half around, with my left side toward him, to see what was going the three first-named counties and this

city, long interrupted by the Kentucky Cen- on, The first thing which attracted tention was another officer coming out into the road from behind a large oak tree, who, riding up in close proximity to the officer with whom I had met and conversed, fired both Louisville and Cincinnati, for there is at me, missing me, however, and hitting my horse just above the left thigh bone, causing a flesh wound.

I immediately drew my pistol with a view of paying my best respects to this officer, but was prevented from doing so by his making ood his escape and taking refuge behind his oak tree. Then, and not till then, did the thought flash through my mind that the offieer whom I had met was a confederate. I also felt assured that he attempted to deceive ne in regard to his position; and finding I ould not return the compliment of my friend who had taken such pains to take my life, I at once determined to try my hand on the other. He was standing precisely in the osition in which I had left him, with his ace toward me. He seemed not to have noved a foot. I raised my pistol and fired. His horse turned, and he fell, within five feet of where he had stood, upon the right of the

oad and at right angles to it. The surgeon who examined the wound ormed me that the ball by which it was inflicted was a small minnie ball. I had cleaned and loaded my pistols (navy revolvers) with minnie balls the previous mornng. He also informed me that the wound was in the left breast, passing through the top of the heart.

It is not true that I galloped down the oad toward this officer. My horse was not a a gallop that day. I had very little occaon for going out of a walk that day, exept when we started from the camp to meet this officer to some of my skirmishers who a pretty woman at all. The true joys of life skirmishers afterwards told me that they were rive from the laughter of children, from the just in the act of calling upon me not to shoot, as they felt satisfied the officer at from the music which we have not listened to.

It was not discovered until after the Conderates were driven from the field who this officer was. My impression now is that Gen. Carter, of East Tennessee, was the first to inform us that it was Gen. Zollicoffer.

It has been reported, or was immediately after the battle, that Gen. Zollicoffer and myself had been old schoolmates, and that he appealed to me not to shoot an old frien d. There is not one word of truth in anything

The writer of the article copied by the Courier-Journal of last Saturday from the St. Louis Democrat attempts to create the If he is really the man who shot at me, which I am rather inclined to doubt, I can say for his benefit and for that of his friends, that the wound from which my horse died was caused by a musket ball, which penetrated his right and abundance flings a glow of comfort and side just behind the shoulder, passing within a few inches of my leg and through the skirts of my saddle. The wound inflicted by the pis. keener pulse of enjoyment, in the presence tol-shot was upon the left side, and just above of pretty women. After all, a charming lit-

I have very good authority for saying that remedy for half the ills of existence, its worthe officer who shot at me was very soon after. ries, its vexations, its dullness, its disappointto his home in Nashville. I understand his of beauty, in the beauty of Lady Dumbello, name was Fogg, the son of a distinguished if there is a tinge of stupidity, there is at any lawyer in that city.

ed with the killing of Gen. Zollicoffer, except into gentler shapes. It is amusing to see accept the Presidency. that I should add, that the surgeon also in- how the prettiness of woman tells on her! I intend no injustice or disrespect to any of

wound in the side but not at all seriousmade, I think, by a musket ball.

Zollicoffer's friends have suffered the impreswas not cared for after his death-that it was treated in a brutal manner, both by Federal sorrowful or quiet or energetic, but she must officers and soldiers. Now, the truth of this be pretty. Beauty exercises an imperceptipart of the story is just this: As soon as it ble compulsion over her, when molds her could be done, his body was taken to the rear, whole life into graceful and harmonious placed in a tent, his clothing which was be- forms. Her dress rises out of the mere clothsmeared with blood and mud from top to toe, ing of men into regions of science, of poetry, was taken off, his body washed and dressed of art. A thousand considerations of taste, in a suit of clothes, consisting of coat, pants, harmonies of color, contrasts, correspondville for interment. I am not positive that the metalic case was furnished at Lebanon, but it was obtained before sending the body through.

> Pretty Women. [From the Saturday Review.]

After all, is this world so very absurd in its love of pretty women? Is woman so very ridiculous in her chase after beauty? A pretty woman is doing woman's work in the world, not making speeches nor making puddings, but making life sunnier and more beautiful. Man has foresworn beauty altogether. It is hopeless to recall the Periclean idea of manhood, to insist on the development of personal beauty as not less manly than that of personal virtue, to demand the grace of Canning from our Statesmen, or the dignity of Robertson from our divines. The world of action is a world of ugliness, and guessed to be frivolous, he is assumed to be

poetic, there are whispers that his morals are no better than they should be. In a society resolute to be ugly, there is no post for an Adonis but that of a model or a guardsman. But women does for mankind wha man has ceased to do. She clings to the Periclean idea. Her aim from very childhood is to be beautiful. Even as a school girl she notes the progress of her charms, the expending color of her hair, the growing symmetry of her arm, the ripening contour of her cheek. We watch with a silent interest the mysterious reveries of the maiden; she is dreaming of a coming beauty, and panting for the glories of eighteen. Insensibly she becomes an artist, her room a studio, her glass an academy. The hours work with her out she works with hours. What silent musings before her mirror, what dreams, and discoveries, what disappointments, what careshuts her out. Marriage is a mere catastro ful gleaning of experience, what sudden flashing of invention! The joy of her toilet is the joy of Raphael over his canvass, of Michael Angelo before his marble. She is creating beauty in the silence and loneliness gain; and so begins the strife between pleas of her chamber; she grows like any art creation, the result of patience, of hope, of a housand delicate touchings and retouchings. gers and impertinent fribbles. And ther But even to the Gioconda the moment of perfectness, of completion, comes at last the naster takes his work from the easel and gives it to the ages. Woman is never perfect. never complete. A restless night undoes the beauty of the day; sunshine blurs the evanescent colouring of her cheek, frost nips the tender outlines of her face into sudden harshness. Her pencil has ever to be at work even while the hours work for her, and the nours work against her at last. Care ploughs its lines across her brow: motherhood destroys the elastic lightness of her form; the bloom of her cheek, the quick flash of her eye, fade and vanish as the years go by. But woman is is still true to her ideal. She won't know when she is beaten, and she manages to steal fresh victories even from her defeat. She invents now conceptions of woman ly grace, she rallies at thirty, and fronts us

she fails to reconquer the old. She brings with the beauty of womanhood; she makes gushing undergraduates to her feet, her desk alast stand at sixty with the beauty of age. s stuffed with the lyrics of unwhiskered It:is the same great artist who exhibits year Strephons, but there is a terrible irony about after year, but whose style ranges from the it all, and she turns with a sense of the ri girlish innocence of a Fra Angelico to the diculous from their sighs and protestations. severe matronage of a Zubaran. She falls. She is beaten, and she knows it. Strephon like Cæsar, wrapping her mantle round her has done enough if he has served to cover -"burried in woolen!, "twould a saint pro- her retreat Perhaps the one later pretti voke!" Death listens pitifully to the longness that a woman feels to have real power ings of a lifetime, and the wrinkled face nore real, perhaps, than the prettiness of smiles back its last cold smile with some youth is the prettiness of old age. There is thing of the prettiness of eighteen. the charm of life's afterglow over the gray, Perhaps we enjoy beauty less than we might quiet head, the pale, tender face, lit up with from the absurd connection which men have a sweetness, a pitifulness that only experiestablished between the enjoyment of it and ence and sorrow can give. It is there, leve. We tancy it impossible to care much omehow, that we bring our troubles and about a pretty face unless we can hang it in find peace. It is there, at any rate, that we our own; gallery. "What care I how fair she be ead a subtler and diviner beauty than in the so she is not fair to me!" It is perhaps rosy cheek of girlhood-a beauty spiritualized, mobile with every thought and emotion

truer to say that nine-tenths of our enjoyment of beauty disappears with possession. The lover dwells on his mistress's face till he loses all sense of the world of beauty without it. He is like the connoiseur who dotes on the little Correggio he has picked up for a gentleness of earth, a smile that has somesong that he ceases to care for the larger range of art. The real way of enjoying pretthis is the apotheosis of pretty women. the enemy. It is not true that I pointed out ty women would be never to fall in love with were standing close by. On the contrary, the are its unconscious joys, the pleasure we delandscape that we drive dreamily through, whom my pistol was aimed was a Federal And so the truest enjoyment of beauty lies, not in the observation or analysis of this face or that, but in the sense of pretty forms and pretty faces but one. The joy of variety, the pleasure of the inexhaustible range of the beautiful, comes to the admirer of pretty women, never to the lover of pretty women. We are not quarreling with the instinct which leads us through pretty faces into the paths put forward. There was some misunder of domestic peace. It is often necessary to standing likewise concerning Howell Cobb's resist one's sphere of enjoyment; and if one is absolutely obliged to marry, one had far better marry a pretty wife than an ugly one. The refinement which the student of art gains from the constant contact with beauty of color and from every one gains in some degree from daily contact with the beautiful impression that my horse was killed by him. in flesh and blood. Woman is the art of home, the Giorgione whose brilliancy flashes through the quiet parsonage, the Perugino

to himself which really belongs to him. whose grace tempers the roughness of every day, the Rubens, whose largeness ease over the most ungenial career. Life becomes more harmonious, it beats with a tle figure, a piquant little face, is the best he could have his choice, he would greatly of medicine. This is, we believe, the first ward mortally wounded, and died on the road ments. And even in the more placid types himself to the cause in any capacity whatever.

last look in the glass. She may be gay or Mr. Davis.

bor the provisional constitution was framed, and it became necessary to give it vitality by putting some one at the head of the new government. Then Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, approached me and said that it had been the wish of that State to make Mr. Stephens Prevest, shirt, drawers and socks, all furnished encies, delicate adjustments of light and sident, but he (Crawford) had become satisfifrom my wardrobe. It was then placed in a shade, dictate the choice of a shawl or the tint ed that it was the wish of all the other States wooden coffin, the best that could be had in of a glove. And as prettiness tells on dress, that Mr. Davis should be assigned to that pothat part of the country, sent around to Leb- it tells on the home. Flowers, pictures, and sition. He then asked me if Mr. Stephens anon under an escort; commanded by Lieut. the gay notes of a sonata, the cosiest of would be acceptable to the Mississippi dele Sidney Jones, now residing in Louisville, and couches, gorgeous hues of Indian tapestry, gation as Vice President. I replied that I then replaced in a metalic case, and sent glasswork of Murano, a hundred exquisite believed he would be their choice. Without through the lines by way of the Louisville somethings and nothings, are the natural any effort on the part of the friends of either, and Nashville road, to his friends in Nash- settings of pretty women. The art of the the election was made without the slightest boudoir tells on all but the chaos of the dissent. Of the accidental complications rehusband's study. Around that last refuge of ferred to, I have not the least knowledge, and barbarism floats an atmosphere of taste and always thought that the election of Mr. Davis refinement in which the pretty little wife lives arose from the spontaneous conviction of h peculiar fitness. I have consulted no one on the subject, and have appended my name I have consulted no one on and moves and has her being. And from this tone of the home grows the tone of society, only to avoid resting an important fact upon the social laws of good humor, of propriety, anonymous authority. ALEX. M. CLAYTON. of self restraint, of consideration for others, of gentleness, of vivacity. The very hush of

region in India. It is a level plain, one hur salt, and so firm that the hoofs of horses and camels make scarcely an impression upon it. It is so flat that a heavy fall of rain makes a vast slop, which is blown about on the sur ace until it evaporates. At certain seasons the wind blows the tide from the Indian ocea one or two feet. There being absolute no land marks, caravans and travelers from quently are lost; and to guard against this peril a beacon fire is regularly lighted on the ide of the hills of Cutch by a Mahomeda amily who live there, and to whom has de ended the religious duty of guiding the wanderers over this remarkable desert.

the rough stones that have thundered over

Peloponese as Pericles bends over Aspasia,

the little turns and delicacies of phrase, the

joyous serfdoms, and idlenesses of the man-

liest and most energetic of men, tell of the

It is a triumph purchased like most tri

amphs, not without loss to the conqueror.

There is a malheur d'etre belle as well as a

conheur. Life, if it gains in delicacy, loses

mething in breadth and vigor from its very

ontraction. There is something terribly

triumph of pretty women.

onotonous in the life of the pretty woman, n the daily battle with ennui and boredom. One ounce of real love would outweigh papa's CINCINNATI MARKET. pettings in child hood, ormamma's fuss about [Corrected every other day.] er child's coming out. There are jealousies BEESWAX-Prime yellow per lb..... of the schoolroom and jealousies of the ballroom, little envies, little spites, that line with BEANS. Choice navy thorns a path which seems strewn with roses. BUTTER-Then there is the plague of fops, the eternal 20@24 BAGGING circle of vampid admirers, the internal drivel Kentucky, 21b. of men about town. The prettiest lips have COTTON-Middling... pouted sometimes with a longing for the ug iness which secures their sisters a chat with Extra star car, per lb... Paraffine per lb...... man of sense. The prettiest bosom has neaved a little rebelliously at the destiny Choice Rio, per lb ... that consigns it to the stupidest of eldest sons. Perhaps it might have been better to have been CHEESE Factory, per lb .. little less charming and to have married EGGS-Shippers count, per dozen that amusing younger brother with an income 14@13 FISH-of a few hundreds a year. Sometimes, too, a Mackerel, No. 1 per bbl....... \$29@30 FLOUR, pretty woman will sigh a little over the infi-Fancy per bbl... FEATHERS, Live geese, prime to choice lb 70@78 ..\$6 25@7.00 nite littleness of her life, will long for the wider world of politics and effort from which GRAIN. Wheat, No. 1 Ky. white 1.38@143 her very prettiness and its train of results phe, poisoning her existence, restricting her to a single adorer in the place of a thou-Dressed double Ky., per lb... 13@135 sand. Then, too, the single adorer is so hard to keep, and the thousand are so easy to Tight pressed, per tun ure and duty, the little warfare fought out MOLASSE New Orleans, per gallon...... Extra golden syrup, per gal... RK, Prime city..... under the watchful eyes of tattling dowa-. \$29 75 comes the inevitable decay. It is easy to Sugar cured, canvassed, per lb. turn from the glass, but it is impossible to Prime city per 1b .. turn from the eyes that surround one, and every eye becomes a mirror in which the pretty woman reads the wreck of her charms. Younger rivals pass her by, the circle of adorers thins to a few hores and old heanx \$ 75@1 1 with their eyes fixed on another corner of the room. There is a shade of impertin-Kanawha, per bbl.. 2@ 210 SUGARS ence in the address of the young Guardsman; New Orleans per lb. wall flowers claim her for their own. She has lived for a year or so, and her whole existence is a mere looking back to that year of life, Or it may be that her prettiness simply passes on from phase to phase but even the prettiness of thirty-five, fascinating as it often is, seldom fascinates its possessor. She conquers new realms, but NEW KENTUCKY LEAF. MANUFACTURED.

10's, ¼'s, and ½'s, dark.

10's, ½'s, and ½'s, choice Damaged...
Cut and Dry Smoking....
Fine cut, chewing...
Bright Pounds, common..
Pounds, medium...
Pounds, fine...
Kentucky Twist... Lugs, per pound..... Medium leaf, per lb.. Fine leaf, per lb...... Maysville Markets. CORRECTED EVERY OTHER DAY BY H. GRAY & CO. 22@28 Common to choice per 1b SUGAR New Orleans, per 1b. Porto Rico, per lb. Demarara, per lb. Soft refined, per lb. Lard refined, per l MOLASSE New Orleans, per 1/2 bbl... ...\$ 95@1.00 85@90 yet restful with the rest of years. An infinite FLOUR. We quote at\$4 50@70 tenderness and largeness of heart, a dignity WHEAT, whose grace and naturalness robs it of all

The True Story of the Election of a President for the Southern Confederacy. [To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

WOOD COTE, MISS., June 17, 1870. The Courier-Journal of the 15th instant contains an extract from the second volume of Mr. Stephens's History of the War, which calls for some comment. The passage al- RAGS, luded to is in these words: "Toombs was to SEED. have been chosen President, but failed through a singular misappreheusion on the part of representatives of other States, who had understood that he had refused to have his name heing the choice of Georgia. By accidental complications Mississippi had the first choice, and chose, Jefferson Davis, leaving Georgia the second, which resulted in the Vice Presidency of Mr. Stephens."

There is great error in this statement, unintentional no doubt and induced to some extent by the modesty of Mr. Stephens, which

makes him unwilling to give that prominence I was at the time a member of the Provis ional Congress from Mississippi. Believing that Mr. Davis was the choice of the South for the position of President, before repairing to Montgomery, I addressed him a letter to ascertain if he would accept it. He replied that it was not the place he desired; that, if prefer to be in active service as commanderin-chief of the army, but that he would give That was the only letter, of which I have any knowledge, that he wrote on the subject, and rate an atmosphere of repose, a genial influ- that was shown to only a very few persons, These are substantially the facts connect | ence molding our social converse and habits | and only when I was asked if Mr. Davis would

formed me that he had received another dress, how the order and propriety of her the gentlemen named, but I am sure Mr. Stedress tell on the home. The pursuit of beau- phens was himself the first choice of Georgie, ty, the habit of prettiness, gives an ideal dig- There was no electioneering, no management There is another matter to which I would nity to the very arrangement of her bonnet- on the part of any one, each voter was left to like for you to allude. It is this: General strings. In every movement, in the sweep of determine for himself in whose hands the des- E. DIMMITT. D. E. ROBERTS. H. H. COLLINS her ample folds, in the pose of her languor, tinies of the infant Confederacy should be sion to go abroad without any correction from in the gay start of her excitement, one feels placed. By a law as fixed as gravitation itthose of them that knew better, that his body the softening, harmonizing influence of her self, and as little disturbed by outside influences, the minds of members centered upon

After a few days of anxious and intense la-

THE Run of Cutch is the name of a curious red and fifty miles long, and saturated with upon the plain, and covers it to the depth

GRAIN

sense of restraint, a touch that has in it all the thing of the compassionateness of heaven, \$1 30 WHISKY PROVISIONS, Lard, per lb. 1 20a2 00 MACKEREL. Per bbl, No. 1.... do No. 2.....do ½ bbl No. 1.... lo No. 2.... TALOW Per lb. CANDLES WOODEN WARE, Tubs, nest three... eight. Tailoring.

LOUISSTINE,

MERCHANT TAILOR

---AND---

GENTS FURNISHER,

No. 43, east Second street, north side, MAYSVILLE, KY.,

fully informs his friends and the public gener SEASONABLE GOODS IN HIS LINE WHICH WILL BE MADE UP TO ORDER ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Keeps a full assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in this

Planing Mill.

NEW FIRM.

E. DIMMITT & COMPANY.

[Successors to Chase, Dimmitt & Co.]

KENTUCKY

PLANING AND FLOORING MILL DOORS, SASH and BLIND

FACTORY.

DIMMITT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS

BUILDING MATERIAL,

SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, PALINGS, LA LATH, MOULDINGS,

Pine and Poplar Lumber.

PLANED AND ROUGH. orner 2nd & Poplar Sts., (5th Ward MAYSVILLE, KY.

OOD DRY, PLANED FLOORING at 83 50 per Hun THIRD STREET

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M. J. CHASE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Building Material,

SUCH AS

FLOORING.

WEATHERBOARDING, DOORS, SASH & BLINDS,

Finishing Lumber,

CORNICE & BRACKETS, JOISTS & SCANTLING. SHINGLES, LATHS, & FENCING, FENCE POSTS, PALINGS &c

TAll Orders promptly attended to 69 OFFICE AND YARD, THIRD STREET. Near the Court House.

M. J. CHASE. Maysville, ky.

Carriages.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!

Having purchased Mr. Allen's interest in the

BIERBOWER & ALLEN.

I will continue the business at the OLD STAND.

Where I am prepared to manufacture to order, and have for sale, all kinds of

Carriages and Buggies. REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE, & AT REASONABLE PRICES. R. CI BIERBOWER, Maysville, Ky.

anl3 tw&wly CTYLISH EQUIPAGES.

CARRIAGES.

aperior in style and finish, and sold at the lowest REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY ON THE LOWEST AND MOST REAS-

ONABLE TERMS. ALLEN & BURROWS. 2d st., bet, Sutton and Wall,

Maysville, Ky. anltw& wlv

Lines of Gravel. BIG SANDY AND CINCINNATI.

The new light draught passenger steamer, TELEGRAPH, VASH. HONSHELL, Master; GRO. A. KNIGHT, CI'k. Leaves Catlettsburg, Mondays and Thursdays, t six o'clock, A. M. Leaves Cincinnati, Tnesdays and Fridays, at Leaves Cincinuati, Tnesdays and Fridays, ve o'clock, P. M.
Passes up at 1 A. M. Passes down at 10 P. M. ati, Tnesdays and Fridays, at

REGULAR U. S. PACKET BE-THE A CINCINNATI, RIPLEY, MAYS-VILLE & PORTSMOUTH.—The splendid new VILLE & PORTSMOUTH.

Steamer
1867.
Captain E. B. Moore, master, S. B. Riggs, clerk.
Leaving the foot of Main street—leaves Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 o'clock, A. M. stopping at all way and regular landings.

Freight received at all hours on the wharf boat foot of Market street.

GEORGE GRAHAM, Agent,
Maysville, Ky.

MAYSVILLE AND CINCINNATI ST. JAMES,

Capt. Evan Morgan, O. F. Shaw, clerk, will leave Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and will leave Cincinnati for Maysville on alternate days at 12 For freight and passage, apply on board, or to J. M. LOVE, N. B. The St. James has superior accoma-

Books and Stationern

1870.

SPRING TRADE!

1870. BOOKS and STATIONERY Embracing all Books ordinarily used in School FOOLSCAP PAPERS,

LETTER PAPERS ENVELOPES & INKS of all popular brands, BLANK BOOKS and

OFFICE STATIONERY. Wall Paper & Window Shades. LADIES PORTMONIAS and FANCY ARTICLES, all line of Goods, which I well sel and Retail at reasonable rates. JAMES SMITH

THE ENGLISH SPARROW. - Several corres pondents want to know where this bird can be had. The bird-fanciers in nearly all the Eastern cities keep them for sale. In this city, the price is from three to four dollars per pair. The birds are supposed to be im-ported, but it is quite probable that most of those offered for sale are caught in New York and its suburbs. The sparrows are abundant and its suburbs. The sparrows are abundant, and there is no longer any necessity of importing them, and if our city authorities would allow a few thousand to be caught (under their supervision of course) and distributed over the country, it would do much good to other sections, and we should not feel the loss in New York. All the cities and villages within twenty or more miles of New York are already supplied with these birds. already supplied with these birds and it will not require many years, at the present rate of increase, for them to reach every portion of the country. Whether these birds will do more good than harm remains to be decided; but there is one thing quite certain, and it is this, if the birds become a pest, they can be destroyed without much trouble or expense

CAUSTIC LANE FOR INSECTS.—There are few CAUSTIC LIME FOR INSECTS.—There are lew insects that can withstand a dose of freshly slacked lime. We always keep a quantity of it on hand ready for sprinkling over plants infested with slugs or bugs of any kind, and it has always proved effectual if applied at the right time. Last year the white pine worm attacks nearly every pine-tree on our place, but two or three dustings of lime when the trees were wet with dew banished or destroyed this pest, which in a few days, if unchecked, would have stripped every leaf from our trees. The asparagus beetle appeared upon our bods of this vegetable in countless appeared to the stripped every leaf from the stripped eve umbers, but a few doses of lime have made them leave, and the plants look healthy and

We have driven from our garden the rose slug, cabbage flea, and numerous other pests, by the use of this same material, and we have never observed that the plants were damaged by its use. A correspondent at the West says that he has entirely checked the ravages of the Colorado potato-bug by freely using lime upon the plants, and we have no doubt that others might be equally successful by a persistent use of this material. Low ocheap that no one can object to its use on that score, and even if it fails to kill the insects, it will usually do the land good wherever ap-

Flies on horses. The Journal of Chemistry gives the follow ing as a preventative of horses being teased by flies: Make two or three handsful of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water; let it infuse one night, put the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour. When cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, namely, between and on the ears, the neck, the flanks, etc. Not only the gentleman or lady who rides out for pleasure will derive pleasure from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the R. ALBERT. hot months.

Care for Obesity. Mr Schindler is the latest addition to the list of persons who have undertaken the treatment and cure of excessive fatness in the hu man race-this condition being considered by him as a disturbance of the annual economy in consequence of which the carbon ta ken in is accumulated in the form of tat. Diet and exercise, as might be expected, constitute the basis of his treatment. As in the method of Mr. Banting, which some years ago was so much in vogue, the diet advised for fat persons consists of food containing a large percentage nitrogen, to which some are to be added, for the purpose of moderat ing the excitation doe to animal nourish ishment. This diet is to be varied, accord ing as individuals are of a sanguine or lymphatic temperament. The use of certain wines is permitted; beer is, however, entirely forbidden. Coffee and tea are allowed, with as little sugar as possible. Cheese, potatoes, rice beans, peas, maize, maccaroni, tapioca. arrowroot and soups are not allowed. The use of sulphate of soda is recommended, as moderating the transformation of nitrogenous materials and stimulating the oxidation of fat; and the use of mineral waters containing the sulphate of soda in solution is considered of the greatest importance in this respect. The waters of Marienbad, which are especially rich in this salt, are stated to have, usually, the most happy effect. Their use, together with that of some alkaline pills and a strict adherence to the conditions above mentioned, caused a dccrease in weight of from twenty-five to sixty pounds in differ

Olenginous Food.

ent individuals in the course of a few weeks.

-Harpers Magazine for July.

Abstinence from the use of lard and pork meat, and other gross food, with weekly fast-ings and personal ablutions, imposed on the Hebrew nation, have largely aided in making them a healthy and prolific people, in every portion of the globe—exempting them, to a great extent, from the plagues and pestilences which have depopulated other nations. Doubtless, it was in anticipation, in part, of their to-be-scattered condition, that the cepts were made part and parcel of their religion, as a means of preserving them a pe-culiar people to himself—a people whose greatest glory is yet to come, and will not tarry; and for the accomplishment of whose servation, in health and numbers, in spite of exposure to the disease of every clime, Di-vinity has ordered the strict observance of the fundamental principles of hygiene. It was upon cleanliness and temperance and temperance that the Howards relied as protectors against poisome dungeons and the plagues of the Orient. Nor can we as well account for the remarkable fact that at this hour the most filthy part of modern Rome, the Ghetto, with its dilapidated houses and odorous atmospher is made by law the Hebrew quarter; and yet to them it is not an unhealthy locality-pre-senting a striking exemplification of that Di vine beneficence which, while it makes obe-dience a test of fidelity, causes that obedience to be followed by a direct blessing, the bless-ing, of bodily health. And so might we speak of the numerous purgations by water and fire, which occupy so large a space in Mosiac history—all designed in their bearings to pro mote purity of body, purity of clothing, purity of habitation—all leading upward to a higher and holier end, purity of heart and soul, for now and for aye.—Exchange.

It is intimated that the Rev. Col. James F Jacques, whose testimony and revelations concerning plots to burn Northern cities during the war was recently published, is the Wall Paper & Window Shades, same individual who were indicted in Louis ville in 1865 for procuring the death of a young woman by an abortion. He escaped through a flaw in the indictment and other technicalities.

THE Viceroy of India recently visited the ancient salt mines of Pind-Dadun-Punjab, 110 miles northwest of Lahore. These mines are interesting as dating from the days of Alexander, and as being worked by the actual descendants of the original miners. One of the mines (nine in all) contains a circular hall 90 feet across and 40 feet high. The supply of salt seems inexhaustible

THE Republicans of the Second Congressional District of Maine, on Wednesday nom-inated Hon. William D. Trye, of Lewiston, for Congress, the present Representative, Hon. S. P. Morrill, being withdrawn.

Albert's Column.

R. ALBERT'S HOUSE FURNISHING

BAZAAR

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS

Rugs, Crumbeloths, Window Shades, WALL PAPERS

IN GREAT VARIETY, AND AT

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES!

Ingrain and Hemp Carpets At 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60c, per yard

HANDSOME BRIGHT INGRAINS At 50, 60,70, and 75c. per yard;

BEAUTIFUL ALL WOOL TWO-PLYS \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.25, and upwards per yard;

Two Thousand Yards Mattings FROM 35 CENTS PER YARD UP;

3-Plys American & English Brussels At the Lowest Cincinnati Cash Prices

OIL CLOTHS

From 15 inches to 18 feet wide, in boautiful Patters DAMASK TOWELS AND NAPKINS

From 10 cents each up. BEDSPREADS, TABLE & PIANO COVERS

20,000 Pieces

WALL PAPERS

American, English & French WALL PAPERS BORDERS and

DECORATIONS
From 10 cents to \$1.50 per bolt. WINDOWSHADES All sizes and colors, from 15c to \$5 each,

At R. ALBERT'S, 35 East Second Street

R. ALBERT PIANOS PIANO

OF THE BEST MAKERS, NEW SECOND HAND, AT FROM \$25 to \$100 less

Than Cincinnati Prices! Pianos Rented and taken in exchange. T. R. ALBERT.

Stoves and Tinware.

N. COOPER,

I have determined to sell out my large stock of

COOKING STOVES

TIN, WOODEN & STONEWARES,

FRUIT JARS, ICE CHESTS. Water Coolers, Cream Freezrs, &c.

At Prices barely to COVER COST. Now is the time to buy CHEAPER than ever was sold in this market. justwaw

NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE

HUGH POWER, [Successor to Power & Spalding,]

SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE, Would respectfully call the attention of the public

would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and styles of stoves which he now offers for sale, in this market, of the most modern improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of operation.

These stoves, which comprise a great variety in design, size and price, have been selected from the best stove markets in the country, and will warrant the highest recommendations to meet the wants of

HIS FINE PARLOR AND JAMB GRATES Have been selected with great care, and for variety, neatness of design and fineness of finish, cannot be urpassed.

I also have a fine assortment of fancy Japanned ware, toilet setts, brass kettles, cream freezers, &c., I will manufacture and keep constantly on band

TIN WARE, And am prepared to offer to the trade such induce-ments as cannot fail to be satisfactory. Particular tention paid to

Guttering,
Guttering,
Spouting, and
Goneral job-work.

Bo All work done by me warranted to give satisfaction. The highest price paid for old copper, brass and iron.

HUGH POWER.
janlwly.

Books and Stationern

1870.

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BOOKS and STATIONERY

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Embracing all Books ordinarily used in Scho. FOOLSCAP PAPERS, LETTER PAPERS, NOTE & BILLET PAPERS, ENVELOPES & INKS

of all popular brands, BLANK BOOKS and OFFICE STATIONERY, LADIES PORTMONIAS and FANCY

ARTICLES, making a full line of Goods, which I well sel Wholesale and Retail at reasonable rates.

JAMES SMITH

Marble Dorks MAYSVILLE MARBLE WORKS

H. GILMORE, Second street, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Orders from the country soilcited. Persons desring work, by communicating the same, will be promptly wait d upon. [janl'69wly

JOB PRINTING At the MAYSVILLE EAGLE offee NTHE HI OH EST STYLE OF THE ART

Albert's Colimn. R. ALBERT'S

Konkoo!

THE GREAT REPUTATION

SS. MAST SECOND STREET. Which KOSKOO has attained in all parts of the MAYSVILLE, KY.

CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, LOOKING-GLASSES, CHAND-ELIERS, LAMPS, SILVER-PLATED-WARE,

IMMENSE REDCUTIONS IN

AND FANCY GOODS. WHITE CHINA.

GOLD BAND and DECORATED

Tea Setts and Dinner-Ware.

ES, FORKS, SPOONS, CA CASTORS, Etc. IN GREAT VARIETY

At Old Time Gold Prices!

will discount all Cincinnati Bills Wholesale or Rotali. Country Merchants

CHINA PALACE!

R. ALBERT.

No. 35, EAST SECOND STREET,

----AND----

WATCH-MAKER, Has just received the largest and most complet took in his line, ever exhibited in this city, which

naving been purchased by himself during the LATI ROLD PANIC IN NEW YORK CITY, will be old EXTREMELY LOW FOR CASH. GENEVA AND AMERICAN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. The celebrated Collins' Metal and French Oroide Watches in great variety and at incredibly Low Prices. A watch equal in finish to 8150 Gold Watch at from \$10 to \$22,50. The largest stock of

SILVER,

Silver-Plat'd Ware

For Family Use and Presents. FINE FRENCH GILT & BRONZE CLOCKS YANKEE CLOCKS, Etc., Etc. A very large stock of

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, Etc., Etc. ALL REPAIRS Done by one of the BEST English workmer FULL SATISFACTION GUARRANTEED OR R. ALBERT.

Cloud Merchants &c ATTENTION

Reduced Shipping Rates.

CHEAP COAL

The undersigned notify shippers of tobacco that they have greatly reduced the price of

SHIPPING TOBACCO

AND OTHER

PRODUCE,

and are prepared to ship at lower rates than any other house in Maysville. Shippers are requested

other house in Mit to call and see us.

STORAGE AT THE

MOST REASONABLE RATES. WE HAVE ALSO REDUCED THE PRICE OF COAL

which we will sell at 10 cents in the yard or at 11 cents delivered in the city. Parties desiring to make shipments or to purchase coal, will find it to their advantage to deal with POGUE, DUKE & CO.

HANGING ROCK COAL WORKS,

Will fill orders for their Coal, delivered at the lowest market rates, in their own barges, containing from one to ten thousand bushels. Or will deliver at their landing, in the barges of the purchaser, at soven cents per bushel. Address, MEANS. KYLE & Co... Hanging Rock, O. feb2w6m

apr27wly

. W. THOMPSON. COAL! COAL!

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Maysville and vicinity, that they keep constantly on hand a superior article of Blacksmithing and Pomeroy coal, which will be disposed of at the lowest market price. Your orders are respectfully solicited, office No. 8, Second street nearly opposite Hamilton Gray & Co.

THOMPSON & PILES,

Literature. MINNESOTA AS IT IS

IN 1870.

ITS GENERAL RESOURCES AND ATTRAC-IMIGRANTS INVALIDS.

TOURISTS, CAPITALISTS, and BUSINESS MEN. (Principally from Official Authorities.)

WITH A SPECIAL DESCRIPTION OF ALL ITS

COUNTIES AND TOWNS, Their Topography, Population, National Products. Business, Wealth, Social Advantages and in-ducements to those in quest of

HOMES, HEALTH, OR PLEASURE. By J. W. McCLUNG, St. Paul.

containing a township map of the State, made ex-pressly to accompany the book (four colors,) and showing the Government lands in every county with Official descriptions of every part of the State, by Government surveyors, topographical engineers Government surveyors, topographical engineers cologists and travelers. For sale by apr26 JAMES SMITH.

As a Great and Good Medicine.

AND THE LARGE NUMBERS OF TESTIMONIAL

which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who have been cured by its use, is conclusive proof of its remarkable value.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER

IT HAS NO EQUAL

BEING POSITIVKLY THE

Most Powerful Vegetable Alterative YET DISCOVERFD.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood, as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions of bad blood is founded in truth.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad Digestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circuiation is feeble, the soft tissues loose their tone and clasticity, and the tongue becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin, then in KRUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE diseases, and when long continued, results in serious lesions of the brain, liver, lungs, or urinary apparatus. Much. very much, suffering is caused, by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are effected with scrofula in some form.

When the Blood is pure, you are not so liable to when the Blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the Blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the foundation of life, and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to

KOSKOO,

-AS A-

LIVER INVIGORATORI STANDS UNRIVALLED

that EFFICIENTLY stimulates and CORRECTS the hepatic secretions and functional DERANGL-MENTS of the LIVER, WITHOUT DEBILITATING the system. While it acts freely upon the liver instead of copious purping, it gradually changes the discharges to a perfectly natural state.

Being the Only Known Medicin'

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DIS-EASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dailness and drowsiness, som-times headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry teasing cough: unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a raising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides; aggravating pains in the sides, back, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO,

Is a remedy of Wonderful Efficacy in the cure of diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. In these Affections it is as near a specific as any remedy can be, It does its work kindly, silently, and sweety. The relief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND

Persons unacquain d with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effective matters which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the Urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to Urinate more frequently than natural, or when the Urine is high colored or scalding with weakness in the small of the back, it should not bo trifled with or delayed, but KOSKOO should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the bladder originate from those of the kidneys, the Urine being imperfectly secreted in the kidneys, prove irritating to the bladder and urinary passages. When we recollect that medicine never reaches the kidneys except through the general circulation of the Blood, we see how necessary it is to keep the Fountain of Life Pure. Persons unacquain d with the structure and

KOSKOO

MKETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS IN THE CURE OF

SYSTEM.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, oftening of the brain, insanity, and complete reaking down of the general health. Thousands tre suffering to-day with broken-down nervous ystems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late tours, over-work, [mental and physical], are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a surful ratio. fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system giverise, may be stated as follows: A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; Periodical headache, dizziness, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory; dejection of spirits: starting during sleep; bad dreams; hesitation in answering questions; dulness of hearing; twitching of the face and arms, &c., which if not promptly treated, lead to paralysis, delirium, in sanity, impotency, apoplexy, &c., &c.

KOSKOO!

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN USE

PREPARED ONLY BY J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D.,

Labratory and Office, No. 6, Main street, NORFOLK, VA. Price, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

ORGANIC CHEMIST,

mo

PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK. August 15th, 1868

Allow me to call your attention to my

Preparation of Compound Extract Buchu.

The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEA CUBERS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

Mode of Preparation .- Buchu, in vacuo. Junip er borries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cu-bebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use. Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark

color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle) leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine i the color of ingredients, The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of th other ingredients are added, to prevent fermenta tien; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tineture, as made in Pharmacopæa, nor is it a Syrup-and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflamation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of pro-

paration. Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and hat upon inspection it will meet with your appro

I am, very respectfully, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist and Druggist, of 16 Years' Experience

With a feeling of confidence,

From the Largest Manufacturing Chemist in the World-1

NOVEMBER 4, 1854. "I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD; ne occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence. and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and

enterprise." WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN. Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown sts., Philadelphia.

Helmbold' Fluid Extract Buchu

Is the great specific for Universal Lassitude, Pros The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strength on and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD' EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treat-

Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu,

ment is submitted to, Consumption or insanit;

ensues.

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Ulterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or

the decline or chance of life.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu and Improved Rose Wash

Will radically exterminate from the system dis eases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure, completely superceeding those un pleasant and dangerous remedies. Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

Use Helmbold's Fluid Ex-

tractBuchu

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and nore strengthening than any of the preparations of

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate contitutions, procure the remedy at once. The reader must be aware that, however slight | HOSIERY, may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers

Sold by Druggists everywhere. PRICE-\$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. escribe symptoms in all communications

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diu-retic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the

H. T HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

Address,

594 BROADWAY, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE

Unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper

may lotwawly.

with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse and signed. H. T. HELMBOLD.

MATTINGS, RUGS.

Drn Goods

Carpets, Oil Cloths.

GREAT SALE OF

WINDOW SHADES

TOWELS,

DAMASKS,

BED SPREADS. LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c.,

MULLINS & HUNT'S.

ALL NEW, FRESH GOODS JUST RECEIVED

NEW AND ELEGANT

DRESS GOODS

In all the modern fabries, including JAPANESE AND MILKADO POPLINS,

PONGEES, &c., &c

NAINSOOKS

In plain, striped and brocaded-a splendid assort Pique's, Percales & Ginghams.

SOME BEAUTIFUL

WHITE LAWN SUITS, ready-made and elegantly trimmed. Also BUFF LINEN SUITS.

for traveling at very low prices

White Cotton Hosiery

GREAT REDUCTION

FIVE HUNDRED DOZEN

and a complete assortment in every department of

In Prices! many goods being actually lower than at any former period,

MULLINS & HUNT CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,

M. R. & A. R. BURGESS, [Successors to Burgess, Pearce & Co.]

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Importers and Jobbers

MAYSVILLE, KY.

DRY GOODS,

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and American Dry Goods, and Yanke Notions, which they offer for Cash at Eastern prices
M. R. & A. R. BURGESS.

NEW GOODS AT

D. S. LANE'S,

DEALER IN

-AND-

DRY GOODS

NOTIONS,

MAYSVILLE, KY. GEORGE COX & SON,

MGEORGE COX. 1 DEALERS IN [W. H. COX

No. 3, East Second Street.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Carpeting, Oilcloths, Mattings Housekeeping Goods Generally,

mr3ltw&w. Second s reet, Maysville, Ky

Wholesale House! LAW CARD.

D. D. DUTY & CO.,

NEW

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